THE CONSTITUTION.

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The Daily Constitution.

BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

Subscription Rates, Payable in Advance:

DAILY CONSTITUTION, per annum...... $10.00
six months...... 5.00
One month...... 1.00
Single copies...... 10

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SQUARES.	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	1 month	2 months	3 months	6 months	12 months
1 Square	3	6	8	10	16	20	35	60
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3 Squares	8	14	20	25	40	50	75	120
4 Squares	10	18	25	30	50	60	90	135
5 Squares	12	22	30	35	60	70	105	150
Quarter column	14	25	35	40	65	80	120	160
Third of a col	25	40	50	60	85	110	150	200
Half column	35	60	80	100	130	160	200	320
One column	40	70	100	130	160	200	260	500

Terms cash, before or on demand after the first insertion.

Advertisements must be marked for a specified time.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged as new each insertion.

All advertisements, or notices of advertisements, under "Local Business," are chargeable at the rate of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE for each insertion. No notice will appear for a less sum than ONE DOLLAR.

Advertisements under the head of "Special Notices," twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

The above prices will be charged for transient advertisements.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's sales, per levy of ten lines or less... $2 50
Sheriff's Mortgage fi. fa. sales, per square.... 5 00
Tax Collector's sales, per square.... 5 00
Citations for Letters of Administration.... 3 00
Citations for Letters of Guardianship.... 3 00
Letters of application for dismission from Administration.... 4 50
Letters of application for dismission from Guardianship.... 3 00
Applications for leave to sell Land.... 5 00
Notices to Debtors and Creditors.... 2 00
Sales of Land, etc., per square.... 5 00
Sales of perishable property, 10 days, per sqr. 1 50
Estray Notices, 30 days.... 3 00
Foreclosure of Mortgage, per sqr, each time.... 1 00

TIME REQUIRED FOR LEGAL ADVERTISING.

Sales of Land, etc., by Administrators, Executors or Guardians, are required by law to be held on the first Tuesday in the month, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, at the Court House in the county in which the property is situated. Notices of these sales must be given in a public gazette 40 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices of the sale of personal property must be given in like manner 10 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices to the debtors and creditors of an estate must also be published 40 days.

Notice that application will be made to the Court of Ordinary for leave to sell Land, etc., must be published for two months.

Citations for letters of Administration, Guardianship, etc., must be published 30 days; for dismission from Administration, monthly 6 months; for dismission from Guardianship 40 days.

Rules for foreclosure of Mortgage must be published monthly for 4 months; for establishing lost papers, for the full space of 3 months; for compelling titles from Executors or Administrators, where bond has been given by the deceased, the full space of three months.

Publications will always be continued according to these, the legal requirements, unless otherwise ordered.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

GEORGIA RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare five cents per mile.—JOHN P. KING, President; E. W. COLE, Superintendent; G. T. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta......5.00 A.M.
Arrive at Augusta......3.45 P.M.
Leave Augusta......7.00 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta......6.30 P.M.
No trains on Sunday.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta......5.40 P.M.
Arrive at Augusta......3.00 A.M.
Leave Augusta......10.00 P.M.
Arrive at Atlanta......7.40 A.M.

ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD—87 miles—Fare, —— per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; L. P. GRANT, Superintendent; R. H. FABAR, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta......7:58 A. M.
Arrive at West Point......12:30 P. M.
Leave West Point......12:50 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta......5:25 P. M.

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta......3:00 P. M.
Arrive at West Point......11:05 P. M.
Leave West Point......3:00 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta......10:00 A. M.

MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD.—103 miles—Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President; R. A. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.
Daily, except Sundays.

Leave Macon......7.45 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta......2.00 P.M.
Leave Atlanta......7.15 A.M.
Arrive at Macon......1.30 P.M.

NIGHT EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAIN—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta......6.30 P.M.
Arrive in Macon......2.10 A.M.
Leave Macon......8.40 P.M.
Arrive in Atlanta......4.30 A.M.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

H. & A. W. FORCE, Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Whitehall street, keep on hand the largest and best selected stock in Atlanta, and will sell to country merchants at New York prices, with freight added. july16-d1y

B. HERMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Spectacles, corner Marietta and Whitehall streets, (old Norcross corner,) Atlanta, Ga. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired and warranted apr18-d6m

WM. BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, &c., Whitehall street, 2d door above M. Lynch & Co.'s Book Store, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing in good style and warranted. -d1y

T. R. NOBLE & BRO., DENTISTS,

TAKE this method of informing the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity that they have taken rooms in the Belle Hall, corner Marietta and Broad streets, where they are prepared to perform all operations pertaining to Dentistry.

We claim that our work can't be excelled by any.

Particular attention given to the correction and regulation of Children's Teeth.

As to our ARTIFICIAL TEETH, we allow no one to leave our office without a perfect fit. Satisfaction given in every case.

Ladies wishing their teeth operated on at their residences shall be accommodated, and have the benefit of an operating chair. Satisfactory references given. july9-d6m

DR. GEO. B. DOUGLAS,
(Corner Marietta and Peachtree Streets,)
Over Kyle's Auction Store,
ATLANTA,......GEORGIA
Residence Ivy street, between Decatur and Houston. june21-d2m

H. MARSHALL, DENTIST
CAN BE FOUND AS USUAL, IN HIS office, over Lawshe's Jewelry establishment, on Whitehall street, from 8 o'clock A. M., until half-past 5 P. M. july4-d1m

DR. R. D. BADGER Dentist Office,
Granite Block; Broad street, adjoining Railroad, Atlanta......Georgia.
ROOM No. 8,
OFFICE OVER MEADOR & BROS.,
Notice Sign, R. D. BADGER.

SIDNEY DELL, Attorney at Law,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
OFFICE—WHITEHALL STREET, over "New York Store, opposite Mr Lawshe's. -d3m

R. M. ROSE & CO., WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.
Granite Block, Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. -d1y

OLIVER & WADDAIL, Commission Merchants,
(Corner Alabama and Forsyth streets,)
ATLANTA......GEORGIA,
HAVE on consignment and for sale
20,000 lbs Clear Bacon Sides.
10,000 lbs Bacon Shoulders.
10,000 lbs Plain Bacon Hams.
Buckets and Kegs Leaf Lard.
500 Sacks White Tennessee Corn,
Kiln Lime.
Paper Mills. Keeps constantly on hand Printing and Wrapping Paper. je16-d3m

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

Adopted by the New York National Democratic Convention, July 7, 1868.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people; standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen; and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Convention assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do, with the return of peace, demand—

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and civil government of the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens, and payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable.

3. All money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, should be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

5. One currency for the Government and people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bond-holder.

6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and the discontinuance of inquisitorial boards for assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace; a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from offices, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad; an assertion of American nationality, which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career, after the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintainance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution.

It has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which was rallied that noble volunteer army that carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has so far as in its power dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of peace to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nulified there the right of trial by jury.

It has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and Star Chamber inquisitions for constitutional tribunals.

It has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from search and seizures.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specification or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American capitol into a Bastile.

It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the Supreme Judiciary tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of debt created during the war.

It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet.

Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with this exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized, consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of equal States.

That we regard the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed widely among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants at the minimum price as established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sales of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brothers.

ATLANTA POST OFFICE.—ARRIVAL and Departure of Mails. Office open at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Close at 7, P. M. Sundays from 8 to 10, A. M. Officers: THOS. G. SIMMS, Postmaster; FRANK MILLS, Assistant Postmaster; J. S. NALL, Money Order and Registry Clerk and Cashier; J. C. DANIEL, Mailing Clerk; J. W. WOODRUFF, Distributing Clerk; C. BRUMLEY, W. A. ORME, Delivery Clerks; M. W. SMITH, Stamp Clerk; P. H. WOODWARD, Special Agent Postoffice Department.

	Mails arr've	Mails Cl'se.
Washington, D. C.	3.45 A M.	6 P. M.
New York	3.45 "	6 "
Philadelphia	3.45 "	6 "
Baltimore	3.45 "	6 "
Memphis and Arkansas	3.45 "	6 "
Louis'lle, Cinci'ti, Chicago and Nashville	3.45 "	6 "
W. & A. R. R. Way Mail	3.45 "	6 "
Augusta, Ga	7.45 A.M. 4.20 P M.	5 P.M. 6 A.M
Charleston	7.45 A.M. 4.20 P.M.	5 P. M.
Ga. R. R. Way Mail, Athens, Ga. and Milledgeville, Ga.	4.20 P. M.	6 A. M.
M. & W. R.R. Way Mail	2.00 P. M.	6.45 A. M.
Macon	4.0 A. M.	6 P. M.
Savannah, S. W. R. R. and Florida	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and Columbus	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.
Atlanta and Montgomery Way May	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.

TRI-WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

Atlanta to Dahlonega---Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Dahlonega to Blairsville and to Murphy, N. C.—Weekly---Saturdays.

Newnan to Carrollton and Bowden---Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Newnan to Franklin---semi-Weekly---Wednesdays and Saturdays.

LaGrange to Griffin---Tri-Weekly, via Greenville, Ga.

LaGrange to Columbus, via Hamilton---Tri-Weekly.

Stone Mountain, Ga., to Lawrenceville --Tri-Weekly.

Lawrenceville to Gainesville---Weekly—Saturdays.

Athens to Gainesville---Semi-Weekly---Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Cartersville to Marble Works and Hiwassee—Weekly---Tuesdays.

EVENING EDITION.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 31, 1868.

OUR WEEKLY.—We have the most flattering accounts of our weekly edition, from all quarters, and every mail brings us lists of subscribers.

Our friends but speak truly when they pronounce it the "handsomest and most interesting weekly newspaper published in the State." It is our purpose to make it the most valuable paper in the South, and if properly encouraged we intend to succeed in the effort. We cannot descend into the ribalry and vulgarisms of a BRICK for Southern patronage, and we see no reason why a paper conducted upon the scale of usefulness and dignity, that gives character to THE CONSTITUTION, should not find favor among its own people.

Each issue till the election in November, will be a strong and skilfully prepared campaign document, and every Democrat in Georgia ought to read it, and can afford to subscribe for it. We appeal to our friends everywhere to assist us in extending the circulation, and spreading the true faith. Every city, town, village, hamlet, and neighborhood, can easily get up a club, and as we are sending it out at a mere nominal price, for the benefit of the cause, we trust this appeal will roll us up FIFTY THOUSAND names in a few weeks. Only 50 CENTS. Think of it, Democrats! and send in your shinplasters.

TAKE IT DOWN.—We have waited long and patiently for our friend and neighbor, on Whitehall, to discontinue his standing announcement. There was a time when the *Intelligencer* had the "largest City, County and State circulation of any paper at this point," but since we were *three weeks old* there has been no such time.

We know our cotemporary is too fair in his relations with the press, and too honest in his considerations of right, to do us injustice by keeping a standing misrepresentation at his Editorial mast-head, willfully and knowingly, and we feel assured he will take it down when we assure him that our edition exceeds his by at least ONE THOUSAND COPIES.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A responsible name must accompany all communications, otherwise they will not receive attention. J. F. B., of Kingston, is informed that J. E. B. is not. He went up Salt River on Wednesday last, singing the psalm "Let Us Have Peace," to the tune of Had-'em.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?—It is evident that there is a screw loose in the office of "THE CONSTITUTION." We hear more or less complaint every day at our Post Office of the irregularity of THE DAILY CONSTITUTION. It is indeed a disappointment when a subscriber has his ears pricked and eyes blared for the news from headquarters, when he fails to get his daily paper. *Greenesboro Herald.*

We assure our cotemporary that the package for his office is regularly made up and sent out from the Atlanta Postoffice, and that the failure to receive it in due time is chargeable to the Georgia Railroad or to his own Postoffice.

☞ The *Era* is opposed to everything savoring of Radicalism in the Republican party.—*Era 31st.*

Will the Reverend Divine please tell us what part of the concern he favors. By what process does he separate its conservative savoury from its Radical smell? Does he find chicken breast in one part, chicken leg in another, and chicken gizzard in a third? And is it not, after all, chicken, call it by what name he will?

FORSAKING THE ROTTEN CAUSE.—Henry Rountree and Kit Harris, two prominent loyal league negroes of Valdosta, Ga., are out in a card in the South Georgia Times, announcing their withdrawal from the league, on the ground that the association is inimical to the interests of their white fellow citizens, as well as their own.

ALPEORIA AND BENJAMIN.—The Savannah News and Herald accounts for the "fellow feeling" existing between this precious pair. It says when it is remembered that both Bradley and Conley have disgraced the shoe-making profession, it is not wonderful that, being otherwise congenial,

> They two should stick together,
> Like sole and upper-leather.

MONROE ADVERTISER.—This live Democratic paper, published at Forsyth, has been enlarged and improved in its typographical features. The Advertiser is one of our most valued Georgia exchanges, and we bid it good speed and a generous support in the cause of Democracy.

RAINS AND CROPS.—During the past week, rains have been general throughout the State, the crop prospects have been materially improved, and the people are cheered with the more hopeful prospect in view.

AT HIS POST AGAIN.—Col. C. W. Hancock, editor and proprietor of the Americus Tri-Weekly Republican, after sojourning with us a few days, *en route* home from the New York Convention, is, we are pleased to see, again at his post, ready to do battle in the good cause.

☞ In the House, down in Atlanta, Clay county is represented by a Mr. *Turnipseed.—Marietta Journal.*

Clay lands always produce good Turnipseed.

COTTON FACTORY IN DAWSON.—The citizens of Dawson are subscribing means to build a cotton factory in that town.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.—With all courtesy we bow to "THE CONSTITUTION," and bid it a happy welcome to our newstable every day. All concur in its being one of the most able publications in the South. It is a great bulwark to the Democratic party. It is a *paper*, and is published by a MAN; and is yielding a vast influence wherever it is known. Success to THE CONSTITUTION.—*Greensboro Herald.*

Sea-Waifs.

The National Intelligencer says that the new bill for oppressing Virginia, Texas, and Mississippi is worth fifty thousand votes to the Democratic ticket. And a writer in the Baltimore Gazette says Thad Stevens will shortly issue a letter upon the financial question that will be worth thirty thousand votes to Seymour.

Only one member of Lincoln's original cabinet is now acting with the Radicals, and that one is the notorious corruptionist Simon Cameron.

Missouri has gained 350,000 in population since the war.

Gen. Hancock was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1824. He graduated at West Point in 1844.

The Paris Epoque announces that Madame Italla Garibaldi the lately married wife of Menotti Garibaldi, proposes raising a battalion of Amazons. Two of her friends are now in England endeavoring to recruit for the force.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington, has just issued its monthly report, bearing date June 30th. According to this document the acreage of wheat in nearly every State in the Union has been largely increased this year, averaging from ten to twelve per cent. and the reports as to its condition are generally favorable.

The State Central Democratic committee of Kentucky, have issued a stirring address for organization and work. Kentucky is good for a majority, whereof the puzzle is whatever it shall be 80.000 or 100.000. We advise the latter. Then it will nearly be up to that of New York.

Henrietta Hastings, of New Orleans, shot Henry Alvord for asking her hand in marriage. He popped the question and she popped the questioner.

MASS MEETING AT AIKEN, S. C.—The Democratic Club, of Aiken, S. C., propose having a mass meeting of the friends of Seymour and Blair at that place, on Tuesday next, the 4th of August. Gen. Wade Hampton, and other distinguished gentlemen, will address the meeting. A sumptuous barbecue will be prepared for all who attend.

Some American ladies at Copenhagen, who recently called on the Queen of Denmark, were not a little astonished to see that she wore a cheap dress, and that, on rising to receive them, she laid on her working table a cotton stocking, on which she had been knitting.

The Shelbyville (Tenn.) Union presents Andrew Johnson, as its first choice for Governor of Tennessee. the election to come off August, 1869. The Nashville Gazette rather likes the nomination and thinks Andy with twelve months more experience will become a pretty good Democrat.

Mr. Longfellow recently visited Stratford-on-Avon, and with L. F. Flower, went over the principal places of interest, taking particular notice of the "birthplace, the home and the grave of the bard."

Alexandre Dumas has discovered a new solution for the immense powers of attraction he has long possessed. The veteran romancist does not attribute his popularity to his talent, but to the amount of magnetic fluid with which he is endowed.

Mr. Pendleton has been invited by the Democratic State Committee to stump Illinois. It is reported that he has accepted the invitation, and will make his first speech about the middle of August, at Springfield.

WELL DONE GEORGIA!—By reference to our dispatches it will be seen that the Georgia Legislature has elected two Conservative United States Senators. This settles the question as to how that body stands politically, and also disposes of two rebel renegades, Joe Brown and Foster Blodgett, whom the Radicals run for the Senate. *Nashville Banner.*

A gentleman who saw Hon. John Bell, a few days ago, reports him as partially paralyzed, but in fair health notwithstanding. He hopes to live to see Seymour elected and die a free man.

The Ohio State Journal says: "Positively no more puns will be allowed in this paper on the name of Seymour. We are not in a condition to see more of them. Any one quoting 'There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio," shall be dealt with in a miscellaneous manner. Any one inquiring who this C. Moore is shall be subjected to a Horation by our English contributor. Any one inquiring where the Democracy struck this seam ore shall be smelted. We don't wish to seem o'er fastidious in this matter, but contributors are warned to desist."

A procession of three hundred negroes, at Carrolton, Mississippi, celebrated the demise of the Radical party. The vote there was 592 Democratic, 8 Radical.

About nine hundred journalists attended the Democratic Convention in New York.

There are not so many papers in this country by one hundred and fifty as there were five years ago.

Another Southern "citizen" appears in the reconstruction of Willard Warner as an United States Senator from Alabama.—Warner is not only a citizen of Ohio, but he was actually a member of the last Legislature.

Queen Isabella, of Spain, according to the ill-natured gossips, drinks a pint of brandy every week day, and a quart on Sunday.

John Walter, Esq., proprietor of the London Times, offers himself as one of the candidates to represent the county of Berkshire in the British Parliament.

Mr. Oliver Dyer, whose article on the "Wickedest Man in New York" has created such a sensation, is the editor of the New York Journal of Music, published by Brown & Perkins.

In 1856, out of an entire vote of 4,064,453 the Radicals polled only 1,341,514, showing a majority of 1,382,425 votes against them, a majority greater than the number of votes they polled. In 1860, the whole vote polled was 4,680,163, of which Lincoln received 1,810,342, showing 2,869,741, and a majority of nearly a million votes against Lincoln. In 1864, the South not voting, the whole vote of the North was 4,034,789, in which Lincoln's majority was only 411,-281.—*Nashville Banner.*

A French steel pen manufacturing company has adopted as a trade mark the representation of the crucifixion of Christ and the descent of the Holy Spirit, each pen being stamped with these devices.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, July 31, 1868.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. J. W Traywick.

Mr. CANDLER said the Senate had adjourned while in executive session and not as the Senate proper. He wanted the Journal put right.

The Journal was read and approved.

The PRESIDENT.—The question before the Senate is the appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. CANDLER. According to the decision of the Chair there are two questions before the Senate.

A motion was made to lay the appeal from the Chair on the table.

Mr. MERRILL contended that the Governor had a right to withdraw his communication at any time before it was read.

AARON ALPEORIA had been around Congress and the Connecticut Legislature, (he did not say Penitentiary.) The word "executive" signifies *secrecy*. [That's news.] Even the regular Reporters should not be present at Executive Sessions. He hoped Georgia would proceed as other bodies in civilized countries.

Mr. CANDLER said that if we are in Executive Session, a motion to lay an appeal on the table was not in order. He thought the President was right to-day in deciding we were not in Executive Session yesterday. He (C.) thought so at the time, because the Senate had not so ordered. It was merely the dictum of the Chair.

Mr. CANDLER withdrew the appeal.

The President suggested that it might be well to move a reconsideration of so much of the action of yesterday as relates to going into Executive Session.

Motion to reconsider was carried.

Mr. CANDLER—The Governor had sent a communication making certain nominations. It was received by the Senate and ceased to be the property of the Governor. His Excellency had thought it necessary to ask leave to withdraw it. No man, be he Governor, President or Military Ruler, had a right to take a paper from the Senate of Georgia without the permission of that body. The proposition was monstrous. The Governor had acted rightly in *asking permission* to withdraw his communication He (Candler) had proof that the Governor's secretary had received instructions to come and sit here for the purpose of withdrawing the names of parties nominated if it seemed to him that the election was not favorable.

Mr. SMITH, (7th Dis.) made the point of order that there was nothing before the Senate showing that the Governor had made any nominations.

Mr. CANDLER replied, that the Governor himself had expressly stated the fact in his communication.

The PRESIDENT decided the Senator to be in order.

Mr CANDLER. The journal showed that the Senate had received the communication, and it should also show what it contained. It has been charged that the second communication of the Governor asking to withdraw it, did not come from his Excellency. The evidence went to show that he was not within a quarter of a mile of the State House at the time the communication was penned; that it was gotten up by another. He (Mr. C) wanted to know whether Gov. B. had been imposed upon or the Senate insulted. The withdrawal should not be permitted until the Senate knew all about it.

Mr. BROCK had been working to get the Democrats and Republicans together, and to put down hard feeling.

Here a message was received from the House rejecting Senate resolution consolidating offices of Surveyor General and Secretary of State.

Mr. BROCK proceeded He thought the Governor had a right to revoke his nominations at any time before the Senate had taken action on the same. There was a disposition on the part of certain Editors to *insinuate* and to persecute any idea originating with the Republican party, whether it be good or bad. This was wrong. Editors on both sides should take a position calculated to conciliate and procure harmony. Gov. Bullock had been persecuted. If he sent in good nominations, he ought to be respected by all parties. He was emphatically the Governor of Georgia, and there was no use to deny it. The Senator requested the opposition not to insult members of the Republican party. He for one, would not vote to put a man on the Supreme Bench who was unworthy to sit there. If Democrats would meet him half way, he would shake hands with them. But the Governor had the right to withdraw any communication before it had been acted on by the Senate.

Mr. MERRILL. The question of a pure judiciary was before the Senate.

The PRESIDENT. That question is *not* before the Senate.

Mr. MERRILL. Politics should not enter into every matter that comes up; but if Democrats insisted upon it, he gave notice that the gauntlet would be taken up. He called the previous question.

The previous question was called and carried, so the communication of the Governor was withdrawn.

Mr. HIGBEE introduced a resolution embracing additional rules for the government of the Senate while in executive session.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution was taken up.

Mr. CANDLER moved that a special committee of three be appointed to prepare rules for the government of the Senate in executive session, and that the resolution be referred to that committee.

Mr. HIGBEE moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. CANDLER believed there was not a Senator on the floor who had any Senatorial experience beyond that of the last few weeks, and thought time should be allowed to prepare said rules.

Mr HIGBEE moved the previous question, which was carried.

The rules was adopted; yeas 21, nays 15.

Mr. HIGBEE offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary to send to Milledgeville for all detached furniture belonging to his department which may be needed for his use here. The Senate refused to suspend the rules.

The House resolution authorizing the Superintendent of the State Road to pay Ransom Montgomery, (colored,) a certain sum and to provide a home for him during his life was taken up.

Mr. CANDLER moved the Senate concur.

Mr. ANDERSON desired to know something about the case before action was taken.

Mr. CANDLER explained how Ransom had saved the Chattahoochee Bridge from destruction by fire in former years, saving the State $75,000; that a previous Legislature had freed him as far as the laws allowed, and allowed him an annuity which had been withheld for a number of years past; that Ransom was only claiming a just debt on the part of the State.

Mr. HIGBEE moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CANDLER saw no reason for such action, as there could be no Constitution, question arising out of it.

AARON ALPEORIA rose and made a constitutional argument, the gist of which did not transpire.

Mr. HUNGERFORD saw no use for so much argument when it had been distinctly proven that the State owed Ransom the money. He moved the previous question.

The motion to refer was lost, and the Senate concurred with the House by a two-third vote.

Mr. CAMPBELL (colored) introduced a bill declaring all acts of the present Mayor and Council of Darien null and void.

Mr COLEMAN—A bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a Tax Receiver for Chatham county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of W. R. Hopkins

Mr. CORBIT—A bill to organize district courts and for other purposes.

A message was received from the House refusing to concur in the Senate's amendment to the House resolution directing the State Treasurer to advance per diem to officers and members of the Legislature since July 4.

Mr. HARRIS moved to suspend the order of business to take it up Carried.

Mr. HARRIS then moved that the Senate recede from its amendment. Carried.

Mr. HARRIS moved to concur in the original resolution. Carried.

Mr. HARRIS moved to take up the House resolution on election of State officers. The Senate refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. BURTON, a bill to provide for the holding of the Superior Courts in the fall terms.

Mr. ADKINS, a bill to reduce bonds of civil officers.

Mr. HIGBEE, a bill for the removal of the County Site of any county.

Mr. NUNNALLY, a bill to incorporate Griffin Loan, Trust and Savings Association.

Leave of absence was granted to Senator Harris till Monday.

Mr. NUNNALLY, a bill to incorporate the Central Georgia Life Insurance Company.

Mr. SPEER moved that when the Senate adjourn it do so till Monday, 10 o'clock. Carried.

Mr. BROCK, a bill to make bills of indictment amendable.

Mr. CANDLER, a bill to incorporate the Georgia Loan and Trust Company.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, July 31, 1868.

House met, Hon. W. Price, Speaker *pro tem.*, in the Chair. Roll called, and proceedings of previous day read and confirmed.

A motion to reconsider so much of the Journal of yesterday as referred to the resolution of Standing Committees, was made, and discussed at length by Messrs. Bryant, Shumate, and Hall of Meriwether.

The motion to reconsider prevailed, when it was moved by

Mr. BRYANT that the House do not concur in the Senate's action on consolidation, and that the Senate be at once informed of the same. Adopted

Mr. BARNUM, of Stewart, was added to the Committee on Agriculture.

A message from the Senate was received as follows:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate has passed the following bills:

A bill to consolidate the offices of Secretary of State and Surveyor General, and to provide a salary therefor

A bill to be entitled an act to fix and establish the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Solicitors General, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller General, which I am directed to transmit forthwith to this branch of the General Assembly.

Mr. SHUMATE, of Whitfield, moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of reading bills from the Senate for the first time: The motion prevailed and the following were read:

A bill entitled an act to fix and establish the salaries of Judges of Supreme and Superior Courts and Solicitors General, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller General

A bill to consolidate the offices of Secretary of State and Surveyor General, and provide a salary therefor.

The rules were suspended for the purpose of reading a communication from Jesse Oslin, Messenger of the House, in regard to stationary. The document was read, and some discussion was had in the matter of furnishing members with stationary. The Messenger made complaint to the House that he was unable to obtain a sufficient quantity from the office of the Secretary of State and asked the House to take some action thereon *Per contra*, the clerk in the Secretary of State's office stated in a communication that he had been admonished to economize the stationary, but that the Messenger had not been refused what had been deemed a proper quantity for the use of members.

After several motions, and considerable discussion thereon, the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Printing.

The roll of counties was then called for the introduction of new matter, when the following were read for the first time:

By Mr. SHUMATE, of Whitfield, an act to incorporate the Citizens' Bank at Dalton, Ga., and to define the privileges of said incorporation.

By Mr. W. B. GRAY, of Walker, a bill to be entitled an act to fix the salaries of Comptroller General and certain other officers of the State of Georgia.

By Mr. DUNCAN, of Houston, an act to allow F. F. Taber to practice medicine in the county of Bibb.

By Mr. DARNELL, of Pickens, a resolution to distribute Irwin's Revised Code among the various civil officers of the State.

By Mr HALL, of Meriwether, a bill providing for the distribution of property in certain cases.

Resolved, That Jesse Oslin, Messenger, be authorized to furnish stationery for the use of the House. Referred to Committee on Printing.

By Mr. PARKS, of Gwinnett, an act of incorporation of the Georgia Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

By Mr. DUNCAN, of Houston, an act to allow parties—plaintiff—to bring suit upon cases within the jurisdiction of Justice Courts.

An act entitled an act to incorporate the Cherokee Manufacturing Company, of Floyd county, Georgia

By Mr. ANDERSON, of Cobb, a resolution to appoint a special committee to consider the subject of relief.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, of Morgan, a resolution that some of the committee visiting Milledgeville, &c., be instructed to bring such books from the State Library as may be wanted for the use of the General Assembly.

By Mr. GULLATT, a resolution, whereas, one Chatters claims to occupy a seat in the House, &c

By Mr. ANDERSON, of Cobb. Resolved that the Judiciary be instructed to consider the propriety of a law creating the office of public administrator, &c.

By Mr. ANDERSON, of Cobb, a resolution that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to consider the propriety, &c.

By Mr. JOINER, of Dougherty, salary of Judges of Superior Courts, &c.

By Mr. JOINER, of Dougherty, to reduce Sheriff's bonds.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Morgan, an act to encourage internal improvement.

By Mr. TURNIPSEED, of Clay county, an act to make it penal for any person to convey or transfer the same property more than one time

By Mr. CLEGHORN, of Chattooga, an act to incorporate the town of Trion.

A bill to be entitled an act to change the time of holding the Superior Courts for the county of Catoosa.

By Mr. OSGOOD, of Chatham, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor to appoint a tax receiver to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of W. R. Hopkins.

By Mr. POWELL, of Decatur, a bill to be entitled an act to levy an extra tax sufficient to pay each maimed soldier in this State, a sum not less than $40 per annum.

A petition from certain officers of Savannah, to adopt certain schedule fees. Referred to Judiciary Committee without being read

By Mr TALIAFERRO, of Fulton, a bill extending State aid to Air Line Railroad from Fulton county—called Georgia Air Line Railroad Company.

A resolution was adopted inviting the Mayor and Council of the City of Atlanta to seats upon the floor of the House.

The Senate resolution authorizing the Treasurer to advance 75 per cent *per diem* to members was taken up; when it was moved and adopted that the House do not concur.

A resolution was adopted directing the Clerk to convey said action to the Senate.

A resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee of three to visit Milledgeville for the purpose of examining into the condition of the Penitentiary, and other public institutions, was read the second time, and after considerable discussion, referred to the Committee on Penitentiary.

A message from the Senate was received, announcing that that body had concurred in the House resolution on the "Ransom Montgomery memorial."

The Senate resolution suspending the collection of levies and sale was taken up.

Mr. TURNIPSEED, of Clay, offered an amendment of a modifying character, and supported his amendment in a vigorous speech The cry of demagogues in this state had long been "relief," and now that the elections were over, he had hoped to hear no more of it. The courts as they now stand, together with the Homestead law, amounted to all the relief that this people want. Such relief as was proposed by the resolution was unjust, and would operate oppressively.

Here a message from the Senate as follows was announced.

Mr. Speaker: The Senate has receded from its amendment of the House resolution to authorize the Treasurer to make certain advances to officers and members of this General Assembly, and they have concurred in said resolution, and I am directed to transmit the same forthwith to this branch of the General Assembly.

After the reading of the above,

Mr. O'NEAL, of Lowndes, obtained the floor in support of relief and in support of the resolution

Mr. TURNER, of Bibb, was opposed to relief, and should vote against every measure of that kind. And while giving his reasons for so doing the hour of adjournment arrived, when the Speaker's hammer fell.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, NASHVILLE, TENN., July 27th, 1868.

COL. C. W. STYLES—*Dear Sir:* I arrived in this city on Sunday morning, after a very pleasant ride of twenty hours.

The Western and Atlantic Railroad is in fine condition; the cars are clean and comfortable, the conductors polite and accommodating. At Chattanooga I just had time to change from one train to the other, and again was flying over mountain and valley in a very comfortable car on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, with Gen. L. B Smith for our conductor. This gallant young General is as good a railroad man as he was a fighter. He is an energetic, thorough-going business man, and deserves a higher position than he occupies.

The crops in this section are very fine, all along from North Georgia to Nashville. An old citizen informs me they are as good in Middle Tennessee as he ever saw. They are having rain a plenty here.

Democracy is looking up in this State. Everybody is in for Seymour and Blair—except the darkies.

I leave here to-day for Clarkesville, where I will write again. Yours, &c.,

R***.

NEWNAN, GA. July 30, 1868.

Col. Styles—DEAR SIR: I send you greetings from the Democrats of our town for the noble stand you took in the Senatorial contest, and the downfall of Joseph E. Brown. The people here are all rejoiced over the result, and are glad Joseph E. is beaten. The Democracy of this town and county will do their duty, and roll up a majority for Seymour and Blair next November.

Below I send you a subscription list for your noble paper, which is the favorite here.

Yours respectfully, A. W.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—Mr. Anderson, of Cobb, in the House this morning, introduced the following resolution. The proposition involves questions of the greatest moment to the people of Georgia, and the propriety of raising such a committee is apparent. The people demand relief in some shape or other, and through such a committee, it is hoped that some just and constitutional scheme may be evolved:

Whereas, The question of relief is one of great intricacy, involving grave questions of law. therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five, to co-operate with such committee as the Senate may appoint, be appointed by the Speaker of this House, to consider what constitutional, equitable and substantial relief can be offered the people of Georgia; that all bills now pending, or that may be hereafter offered, upon the subject of relief, be referred to said special committee, and that said committee be instructed to report by bill or otherwise; and that the Senate be requested to appoint a committee to confer and consult with the committee from the House.

From present indications, the crowd which will greet Mr. Pendleton at Frankfort on Saturday next will be one of the largest ever congregated at the Capital. The hour of speaking has been fixed for 11 A. M.—*Louisville Journal.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON!

Concentration of Troops.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The troops in the District are to be concentrated at Lincoln Depot, and are to be reinforced by Dupont's Battery of Light Artillery. The alleged object of the concentration is to form a complete school of instruction.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Flour 5a10c better. Wheat 1c better. Corn drooping. Mess pork steady. Lard firmer at 17¾a18¾. Cotton steady at 29½c. Turpentine quiet and firm at 54a55. Rosin firm; strained common 3. Freights quiet. New York 62's 14¾. Tennessee 63¾ new, 50 bid and 52¾ asked. Virginia, new, 50 bid and 53 asked. Gold 45 Sterling 10¾. Money easy.

LONDON, noon, July 31.—Consols 94¾. Bonds 72¾.

PARIS, July 31.—Bullion increased seven and a half million francs.

LIVERPOOL, noon, July 31.—Cotton firmer and quotations unchanged; sales 12,000 bales; sales of the week 63 000. Exports 11,000; speculation 7,000, stock 553 000, whereof 302,000 is American. Breadstuffs quiet.

THE CITY.

SLOSHING AROUND.—A rencountre occurred last night, at the corner of Decatur and Collins streets between Messrs. Downs and Blount, in which the latter received some thirty-odd wounds from a small pen-knife in the hands of the former. We understand that the injuries are not considered serious, and that there was no malice between the parties. Only an overdose of the "O, be joyful."

EXCURSION.—Gen. Meade and staff took a trip up the State Road this morning, as far as Marietta. A military band, which accompanied the excursionists, struck up a lively air as the train moved off, much to the delight of some little boys and negroes collected about the car-shed.

> The powers infernal, met one day,
> To make some "niggers" out of clay;
> They quarrelled long about the hue—
> Some went for black and some for blue—
> They compromised, and set it down,
> To make the *meanest* out of *Brown.*

☞ LEITER.

POST OFFICE, ATLAANA, GA., July 31, 1868.—The following letters are held for postage in this Office, and will be sent to the Dead Letter Office if not prepaid before the 3d of August:

James Allen, of Hart county, Atlanta, Ga.
F. H. Burghard, Macon, Ga.
Joseph Bunton, Griffin, Ga.
Miss Cora V. Beck, Oxford, Ga.
Guss Churchill, Atlanta, Ga.
Miss Georgia Calhoun, Atlanta, Ga.
J. Caldwell, Atlanta, Ga.
Wm. Cooley, New York.
John Isom. (colored) Atlanta, Ga.
Col. W. L. Lumpkin, Forsyth, Ga.
Miss Lou Mrginnis, Atlanta, Ga.
J. Shoenenberger, Cincinnati, Ohio.
C. L. Tumlin, Cuthbert, Ga.
J. J. Toon, Atlanta, Ga.
John Thrasher, Atlanta, Ga.
James C. Thurman, Lookout Mountain, Tenn.
Jeremiah Walker, Griffin, Ga.

J. C. DANIEL, Mailing Clerk.

INDIANA—*Enthusiastic Reception of Senator Hendricks at Indianapolis.*—INDIANAPOLIS, July 28.—Senator Hendricks arrived here from Washington this evening, and his reception was one of the most imposing political demonstrations that has taken place here for years, and formally opens the campaign of 1868 on the part of the Democracy of Indiana.

On arrival at the Union depot a national salute was fired, and Mr. Hendricks was escorted by a large torch light procession, with the usual accompaniments of music and fireworks, to Court house square, where he was welcomed by Hon. J. E. McDonald. In a brief and appropriate speech, to which Mr. Hendricks responded at length, reviewing and denouncing the entire political and financial policy of the Republican party, and claiming that peace and prosperity could only be had by the return of the Democratic party to power.

☞ Bullock, so-called, Governor of Georgia, is now getting his just deserts at the hands of the sharp, and penetrating, and powerful editors of the Atlanta Constitution. Lay on, noble defenders of the people's liberties, and show up the great beast in all his huge deformity.—*Madison Auditor.*

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Markets by Mail.

Louisville Markets.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.

FLOUR—There was rather an increased activity in the market to-day for all grades, the transactions including sales of 450 bbls, in assorted lots, at $6 50 for the superfine, $10a10 50 for A No. 1, and $11 40a11 75 for fancy brands. We quote, in lots, as follows: Fine $5 75a6, superfine $6 25a6 75, extra $7 75a8 25, extra family $8 75a9 25, A No. 1 $10a10 50, and fancy at $11a11 75.

GRAIN—Receipts of grain are better, at full rates, with sales of 300 bushels prime red on private terms; 400 bushels at $1 85a1 90; and 200 bushels prime white at $1 90a2. Corn continues to rule firm, with sales in store of 1,300 bushels shelled in bulk at 95c; and 400 bushels ear in bulk also at 95c; sales including sacks at $1a1 05 per bushel. Oats are in request, with no sales of old; we quote a sale of 200 bushels new in bulk in store at 50a55c. Rye is quiet, with a sale of 200 bushels new in store at $1 25a1 30. Barley—New crop is being received in limited quantities, with small sales of summer at $1 40a1 50; and fall at $1 50a1 55.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—The market is steady, with a sale of 30 bbls mess pork $28 75, round lots offered at $28 50. Bulk meats inactive at quotations—shoulders 12c, clear ribbed sides 15¾c, and clear sides 16c, loose. Bacon is rather quiet with small orders filled at quotations, including a sale of 32,000 pounds as follows: Shoulders 13¾a13¾c, clear ribbed sides at 16¾a17c, and clear sides at 17¾a17¾c, all packed. Hams are active for fancy sugar cured, at 20c, loose, and 20¾c packed Plain sugar cured hams range from 18¾a19¾c, packed. Breakfast bacon, sugar cured in canvas, 17¾c, loose and 18¾c packed Lard is quiet at 18a18¾c in tierces, while choice lots are held at 18¾c; prime leaf. in kegs, pork house 19¾a20c; summer and butcher rendered 1c lower.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.

Tobacco firm and steady.

Cotton—nothing doing.

Hemp—nothing doing.

Flour—firm for all grades, and choice new 25c higher; superfine ranges at 6a7 25. extra to double extra 8 75a9 30, treble extra to fancy 10a12 50.

Wheat firm and stronger; choice and fancy red sold at 2 28a2 30, choice and very choice spring 1 70a1 85. Corn firm, with better demand; 80a82c for mixed and yellow, and 87a89c for white. Oats better, 50a52c for new, and 78c for old. Rye firm at 1 05a1 10. Barley nominally 1 25a1 50 for prime to choice.

Provisions steady and firm, with a fair jobbing demand. Pork 29. Bacon—shoulders 12¾a13c, clear sides 16¾a17c. Sugar cured hams 20¾a21c. Lard quiet; choice tierce held at 17½c, keg 19c.

Whisky active at 1 25.

The cattle market is overstocked with inferior and common grades: choice scarce and in demand; prices range at 2¾a4c for inferior, 4c for common, and 5a6c for good to choice. Sheep—4 00a5 00 per head for good to choice Lambs 2 50a4 00.

Receipts—1,6 0 bbls flour, 15,000 bushels wheat, 15,300 do corn, 14 000 do oats.

Weather clear and pleasant at 5:40 P. M.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 28.

Flour and grain unchanged.

Cotton dull and prices lower; middling 29c.

Tobacco dull but unchanged; manufactured is 5c lower.

Whisky is up to 53 in bond and the demand is active.

Provisions quiet but firm; no change in prices, and not much doing. Linseed oil 1 06. Tallow 11¾a1¾c and scarce.

Petroleum 34a35c for refined.

Pittsburg Oil Market.

PITTSBURG, July 28.

Crude oil stronger; sales on the spot 14c. Refined in bond considerably active, and prices firm; sales, July, 34c; last half of August, buyer's option, 34¾c., Philadelphia delivery.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 28.

The weather is delightful. Trade is improving, and prices are generally firm, if we except a line of light styles of Manchester prints which have been offered to day as low as 10¾ cents, at which price they sold freely. Dark prints steady at 12¾ a13¾c for best makes of Amoskeag, Merrimac, Dunnels, and Spragues. Printing cloths have been sold at the East as low as 8¾c for common grades, but standard brands are firm at 9c. Heavy brown sheetings range in price from 17 to 18¾c, but the best makes can be bought, notwithstanding, at 17¾c, while Bedford R sells at 1c. Manville 10c, and New York mills bleached muslins in steady request at 3'c. Wauregan cambrics 25c, Wamsutta muslin 25c Amoskeag 18c, Bates 15c, Green 13¾c, and Canoe 9c.

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AUGUST 1, 1868.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
GEN. JOHN B. GORDON, of Fulton.
HON. JOHN T. CLARKE, of Randolph.
ALTERNATES:
GEN. W. T. WOFFORD, of Bartow.
T. M. NORWOOD, of Chatham.
FOR THE DISTRICTS:
1. JOHN C. NICHOLS, of Pierce.
2. COL. CHARLES T. GOODE, of Sumter.
3. R. J. MOSES, of Muscogee.
4. A. O. BACON, of Bibb.
5. MAJ. J. B. CUMMING, of Richmond.
6. H. P. BELL, of Forsyth.
7. COL. JAMES D. WADDELL, of Cobb.
ALTERNATES:
1. J. H. HUNTER, of Brooks.
2. WILLIAM G. FLEMING, of Decatur.
3. W. O. TUGGLE, of Troup.
4. DR. HENRY WIMBERLY, of Twiggs.
5. GEN. D. M. DUBOSE, of Wilkes.
6. GARRETT McMILLAN, of Habersham. J. J. TURNBULL.
7. COL. V. A. GASKILL, of Fulton.

GEN. GORDON'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.—We lay before our readers to-day the letter of the Committee advising Gen. Gordon of his selection by the Democratic Convention of Georgia as an Elector for the State at large, and his, in reply, accepting the position.

The letter of Gen. Gordon is earnest and eloquent as its author. It burns with a spirit of patriotic devotion to the great cause of Democracy, and a glorious purpose to proclaim its principles to the people of his native State.

The people of Georgia can never be too grateful to Gen. Gordon for the noble sacrifices made by him in their behalf. He evinces a spirit of disinterested zeal in the cause of his country worthy the old Roman in the better days of his Republic. Flaming with the invective of truth, his eloquent tongue will cause the minions of Radicalism to tremble at his power.

We bid him God speed in the noble task, and bespeak a majority of 30,000 in the State, for Seymour and Blair.

THE NEGRO DISGUSTED.—The telegraphic intelligence from Columbia, S. C., will strike terror to the gizzard of Radicalism. Every hour discloses some new phase in the progress of colored Conventions, and the carpet-baggers are shaking in their boots with fear of a revolution in the political sentiments of the negro members.

The negroes are beginniog to find out the trickery, treachery and meanness of those who have been playing upon their ignorance and credulity, and are returning to their only true friends—the white people of the South. This we predicted two years ago, and we now repeat another prediction of our own, that they will, in less than a twelve months, drive carpet-baggers and scalawags from the country or hunt them down and destroy them as beasts of prey. The spirit of conservatism and honest dealing is cropping out in our own Legislature—Turner's remarks yesterday on the relief question, were not without significance, and we do him the justice to applaud his good sense, and his integrity of purpose.

The more sensible negroes know that our people are their friends and will stand by them, and it is their duty to teach their less informed brethren, and bring them back to the only line of policy that can save the race from annihilation.

COMPLAINT AGAINST COMMITTEES.—We hear complaints on all sides about the tardiness of some of the committees in the Senate and House of Representatives. The Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Senate is particularly slow, and is said to manifest no disposition to proceed with the business before it. Why is it that Mr. Higbee, Chairman, don't get his committee together and investigate the contested seats? Is it because he is afraid some Rad will be unseated and a Democrat put in his place? Verily, it looks so. By the way, how is it that persons whose seats are contested, are permitted to vote on all questions that come up? Precedent, we believe, forbids it. The law of elections and contested seats should be at once examined into.

"FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS."—We have just met with a gentleman on his return from an extensive tour in Cherokee Georgia, who informs us that that entire section is flaming with enthusiasm for Seymour and Blair. He says the good men who were beguiled into Radicalism under false representations as to its real purposes, have mostly deserted it, and are now open in denunciation of those by whom they were deceived.

All hail to the glorious cause of Democracy in the mountains! They have ever been chosen seats for the sons of liberty, and we predict, that in November next Cherokee Georgia will stand forth fully redeemed by an overwhelming majority for Seymour and Blair.

IMPUDENCE.—A negro by the name of Chatters, and a member, we believe, of the late Unconstitutional Convention, occupies a seat and desk on the *shady side* of the hall of the Lower House; and, being a prominent *habitue*, is to all intents and purposes a member in the dignified discharge of law-making duties. Chatters is said to be contesting the seat of semebody.

A negro of that name was in the Alabama penitentiary not very long ago for stealing horses. It this the same fellow?

RADICAL SLAVERY. Does it ever occur to the negro that the Puritan who was the ancestor of these very carpet-baggers and pretended friends of his, is the same Puritan who first introduced him into this country by selling him into slavery to the people of the Colonies? and that the descendents of that same Puritan are seeking to-day to enslave him politically as much for gain as he did then for pecuniary ends? and that aside from this selfish purpose, he is as dead to the personal welfare of the negro as he has ever been to everything which did not directly benefit him?

The Negro Morally and Mentally Unfit to Exercise the Franchise Right.

The theory of Republican Government, originating in the "consent of the governed," implies the capacity to restrain and control. The idea embraces inherent and acquired rights—the virtue and intelligence of the citizen. Had any other standard of citizenship been erected than this, it would not have comported with the idea of self-government, and, consequently would not have been Republican in form. Otherwise it would have taken the shape of a monarchical or despotic system, wherein the ruler is sovereign over the subject, whose liberties, unrestrained by self consent, are delegated to the sovereign authority. The authors of the Declaration of Independence, and the framers of the Federal Constitution, were imbued with the fundamental principle as set forth in the "consent of the governed." The basis of that consent being the virtue and intelligence of the citizen, the pride of the statesman is riveted to these as its chief corner-stone. Therefore, the right of suffrage could not be held as common in the absence of these qualifications. The white race being the only one in which the requisites resided at the time, so far as pertained to the Indian and negro, they were not so much as thought of in the light of citizenship. Suffrage being the legitimate offspring of citizenship, the latter conferred, according to the original design, excluded those races from its wise and just provisions.

If, in the inception of the Government, virtue and intelligence were the true tests of citizenship, it is very evident that in admitting the negro to the franchise right, in the absence of these qualifications, we destroy the very purpose had in view, leaving no choice between the Government as designed, and one wherein forced obedience is exacted by the sovereign will, instead of the free consent which virtue and intelligence accord.

In a former article we endeavored to establish the negro's incapacity for self-government, in illustrations of his own history. We might have added Liberia as perhaps the most noted instance of his failure. Under the generous support of the American Colonization Society, the negro in Liberia should have given some greater evidence than we have yet from that source, of his capacity for government. Our information derived from sources reliable is anything but satisfactory as to a hopeful view of his future there. Every influence of the white man has been thrown around him, and every means afforded of advancement, and yet with these, but for the staying hand of the white man, he would have relapsed ere this into native barbarism. The Indian, whilst of a superior race morally and mentally, in an unmixed state, has shown as little disposition to civilization as the negro, his unyielding tendency to savageism being such as no human agency could arrest.

When the negro shall have raised himself to the true standard of citizenship, as the gift of a government based upon virtue and intelligence, having established his claim to preferment, it should no longer be withheld from him. It needs no argument to satisfy the unbiassed mind that he has not attained that state. The painful evidences of the opposite are presented to us on every side. When he shall have reached it, however contrary to his achievments in the past, it will be the part of statesmanship to extend him a welcome hand. Till then, it would not only be unwise, but dangerous to the liberties we enjoy, to enlarge their boundary to a sphere in which all men, regardless of qualification, shall be admitted to the rights, privileges and immunities of citizenship.

Georgia Air Line Railroad.

We notice that a bill has been introduced in the Legislatere of this State to aid in the building of the Georgia Air Line Railroad. This road will start at Atlanta and take the straightest and most feasible route through northeast Georgia, requiring about one hundred and ten miles of road in this State. This road will afford employment to thousands of persons, and open a market for the surplus produce of the counties of DeKalb, Gwinnett, Jackson, Hall, Banks, Franklin, Hart, Madison, Habersham, White, Rabun, Towns, Milton, Fanin, Gilmer, Forsyth, and other counties which, heretofore have been shut out from market, giving them the privilege of a home or more eastern market. The advantages to be derived from this road are numerous. In the first place, it will enhance the land in the counties along the line, more than enough to build and equip the road. In the secoond place, it will throw into circulation an amount of money that will give a new impulse to every interest in the State, and will cause the peoplo to go to work and lose all thought of the ravages of the late war. These benefits will not be confined to the people of that section of the State alone, but will circulate and flow through every portion. Southwestern Georgia can exchange her productions for those of Northeast Georgia. Her cotton supply the cotton mills to be erected on the great water powers that now lie idle, while she will receive in exchange corn, wheat, bacon and hundreds of the articles peculiar to that section. Emigrants by thousands will settle along the line of the road and extend out in every direction for miles; and will give a greater impulse to agriculture and the mechanic arts than all else besides.

There is nothing that can so effectually raise and elevate the State from her poverty-stricken condition as an increase of the railroads in the same, which carry every other improvement with them. This is to be a part of the great Southern Pacific Road, which will be tapped at hundreds of points, and will bring all Georgians to a nearness with each other. The aid asked does not require the State to advance or pay one dollar, but merely lend its countenance after twenty miles of the road are built and equipped to indorse bonds to the value of about one-third of the road when finished, and take a first class mortgage on the same, to enable the company to build another twenty miles. The security offered ie ample and places it beyond a probability of ever causing the State to advance or lose one ceni. In view of these considerations, we hope that no sectional feelings will spring up, and that members will rise superior to such thoughts, and with one united struggle give the old ship of State a new launch in another direction, and let her sail on gloriously as she did in the days of her former prosperity.

☞ The Union soldiers of Kentucky faithfully support the Democratic ticket. Major General W. T. Ward, among others, has renounced Radicalism, and comes out for Seymour and Blair. General Ward is known everywhere as a brilliant lawyer and a gallant soldier. He served honorably in Mexico; has represented the Fourth Kentucky District in Congress, and distinguished himself in the late war as one of the bravest and most efficient Generals in the Federal army.

ILLINOIS.—The Chicago Journal (Republican) encourages us to hope that even Illinois may be recovered by the Democracy next November. It says all the speakers at a recent meeting of the Republican State Committee and candidates in Chicago, "concurred in the following:"

1. That the copperhead party is more *thoroughly organized throughout the State than it has ever been before*, and that although it is not making any new converts, yet there is danger that the sophistries, falsehoods and plausible but hypocritical professions of its leaders and newspapers, in reference to the financial and other great national questions, may mislead and deceive many men who are Republicans at heart.

2. That Republicans must see to it that the two only causes which may lead to a reduction of the Republican vote in the State are removed and prevented, namely, the bedevilment of the minds of the people by the deceptive and humbugging arts of copperheadism, and the apathy and indifference of *our own rank and file*.

3 That our greatest danger is an over-confidence of success; that it is imperatively necessary for us to go to work at once all over the State, to arouse our friends from their undue complacency and apathy; *that great danger stares us in the face*.

The "apathy and indifference" of the Journal's party is not confined to Illinois. It is fastened as a nightmare, which it cannot shake off, upon it everywhere. The Journal need give its party no alarm. It had as well let it sleep on under the opiate indifference and apathy into which it has fallen. It has been suffering with *delirium tremens* too long ever to recover again.

☞ A Philadelphia Democrat, whose address is the Mercury office, in that city, offers the following: "He will name twelve States, and will bet $10,000 on each State, that Seymour will carry them; $20,000 that Seymour, if he lives, will be the next President; $5,000 that no Radical will dare accept the proposition, and put up the money."

REFRESHING.—When hungry, tired, sleepy and dusty, to drop into a cool, clean, well ventilated house like Brown's Hotel in Macon, where the spotless towels and bedding invite refreshment and repose. Its nearness to the depot, excellent housekeeper, attentive servants and fine table, secure to it that extended popularity which this house so well deserves.

☞ Forney, the $40,000 Government defaulter, is in a bad way. We suspect he has a real case of the jim jams. The poor fellow is frightened into delirium at the prospects of the Democracy. He imagines his boots filled with rattle-snakes—sees their glances shooting from his eyes, hears their hisses in his ears, and feels their forked tongues issuing from his mouth.

We give him up in dispair. His death will be one of "copperhead-affright."

☞ The French Government has been presented with a piece of land on the Mount of Olives, where, according to doubtful tradition, the Saviour taught the Lord's prayer to his disciples.—*La Patrie.*

If, under Radical rule, the United States Government had the least interest in the Lord's prayer, we would suggest to Mr. Seward the purchase of an adjacent slip.

☞ The Radicals are constantly prating about the spotless war-record of Gen. Grant, as if it were not darker than midnight with the ghosts of dead men.

☞ Orville Grant, a brother of the General, lives in Chicago, and has just given $100 to a Seymour and Blair club. And a man's foes shall be those of his own household.

☞ "Y. S.," the intelligent Georgia correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, admits that Democracy will carry the State, and adds: "The Democratic majority of the Assembly would not have accepted the 14th amendment, had they been sure that by admission in the Union Georgia would be made good for their party." Even so, and the thing will be done.

☞ A correspondent requests us to publish the cause of Blodgett's defeat. The best reason we can give was a want of a sufficient number of votes to elect him. We have no ammunition to waste on dead game.

☞ It is said that a carpet-bagger from Ohio secured his election to Congress from North Carolina, by sleeping with the negroes of the district six weeks.

The smell of his loyalty will be a sufficient passport with his party.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR IN CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Democracy, on Friday night last, held an immense meeting to ratify the National Democratic nominations. Speeches were made by Pendleton, Pugh, and others. The enthusiasm was unbounded.

VALLANDIGHAM ON THE STUMP.—Mr. Vallandigham made his first speech in the campaign at Dayton, Ohio, on Tuesday. The hall in which he spoke was filled to overflowing, and the speaker was greeted throughout with the greatest enthusiasm.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Gen. J. B. Gordon.

He Accepts the Nomination for Elector.

ATLANTA, July 27, 1868.

Gen. Jno. B. Gordon—Dear Sir: The Democratic and Conservative Convention which assembled in this city on the 23d inst., placed in nomination your name, as an Elector for the State at large in support of the nominees of the National Democratic party of the United States, in the pending Presidential election, and charged the undersigned with the duty of communicating with you, and knowing your pleasure in accepting said nomination.

Please signify the same to us at an early a day as may suit your convenience.

Very respectfully,
A. H. COLQUITT,
C. PEEPLES,
R. E. LESTER,
J. M. RUSSELL,
DR. LELAND,
B. T. HARRIS,
S. J. SMITH,
Committee.

ATLANTA, GA., July 29, 1868.

Messrs. A. H. Colquitt, C. Peeples, R. E. Lester, J. M. Russell Dr. Leland, B. T. Harris, S. J. Smith, Committee,

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 27th instant, is received. I embrace my first leisure to reply. I had supposed that silence gave consent and that no formal communication was needed to signify my acceptance.

If the wisdom of antiquity has pronounced neutrality in civil dissensions' incompatible with the duties of good citizenship, surely in this particular crisis, so full of perils and so fraught with hope for the Republic, indifference or refusal to lend all possible aid for the rescue of the country, would involve more than ordinary criminality.

I accept the appointment and feel honored by your choice of me as an Elector. Several of your committee were delegates to the New York Convention, and can testify with me, the profound convictions and glowing purposes of our Democratic brethren of the North in view of the perilous responsibilities of the present hour. It surpassed our most sanguine expectations. Never, perhaps, in the history of the country have the old Democratic alars appeared to flame with so bright a glow of unselfish and unmingled patriotism. The South must do what she can to hold up the hands of our Democratic brethren of the North in this great effort for the liberties of both sections.

I have very little patience with the language of shallow panics or petty false alarms, but it is paintully apparent that we are face to face with, or rather surrounded by, the most stupendous political peril. We have, however, only reached that cape of "Good Hope" around which the tempest thunder and fearful phantoms are said to loom upward to the skies; but where, if we keep our hand on the chart of the Constitution, the very whirlwind that rend our canvass and threaten wreck, will only drive us the more rapidly on that halcyon sea on which fortune and felicity will attend our sails and mark the termination of our voyage.

But what are the perils that envison us? Why do we seek to displace the party in power?

Because it tramples under foot all the maxims of liberty and the traditions of the fathers.

Because it has inflicted taxation without representation—a tyranny at the bottom of every revolution in the history of the Saxon race.

Because it has enthroned military power, and made civil government subordinate to the sword.

Because it has practically changed the distinctive features of the Government, by subverting and setting aside two of its co-ordinate departments, dragging the Executive and judiciary at the wheels of mad and reckless revolution.

Because it has piled a National debt as high as the Pyramids, which threatens like those monuments of despotism, to become the tomb of the nation's liberty.

Because its language is equivocal—when its says "peace" it means "war"—war between the races at the South; and when it says "Union" it means "Disunion."

Because it has turned a deaf ear to the honest protestations of acceptance of the results of the war by the South, and made obedience to the behests of *party* the only test of the *loyalty* of her people, thus discouraging the honorable and conscientious and tempting by bribes of power the weak and ambitious.

Because its policy tends to perpetuate ill-will between the sections and to an inevitable war of races at the South.

Finally, because it has let loose and clouded the land with the locust flight of wrongs and abuses, which I have not time to particularize and which could only live in the atmosphere of despotism.

Believing, as I conscientiously do, that the success of the Radical party would defeat pacification, inaugurate the reign of the sword and subvert the liberties of the land, I shall continue, by all lawful means, to do my utmost for the defeat of its candidates and its principles.

I conjure all that are proud of the name of "American citizen," and who sincerely desire to inaugurate an era of good will among the people, to join us, without regard to past differences, and labor for the success of the Democratic party; for its success means *peace, and harmony between the sections, justice to both races, and prosperity to our whole country.*

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,
J. B. GORDON.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, GA., July 30, 1868
General Orders No. 5.

The State Government Elect, having been properly inaugurated, it is hereby announced in obedience to orders from the Commanding General Third Military District, dated Headquarters Third Military District, Atlanta, July 22d, 1868: That Military Authority, under the Act of Congress and the Supplementaries thereto, known as the "Reconstruction Acts," hereby terminates, in the State of Georgia, designated the Sub-District of Georgia, and everything appertaining to the government of said State, is transferred to the proper civil officers. In future, no officer of this command will, in any way, interfere with the execution of the civil law; or exercise, or attempt to exercise, control over the civil authorities of this State in persons and property of its citizens.

Commanding officers of the several Posts in this Sub-District, will be held accountable for any violation of this order; and are directed to exercise such measures consistent with the rules and articles given for their government and guidance, as will promote amicable feelings, and encourage the continuance of the harmonious relations which have heretofore existed between the military and civil authorities.

By command of Brevet Brig. Gen. C. C. Sibley:
(Signed) JOHN E. HOSMER,
First Lieut. 16th U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

TISHAMINGO WINE.—We are indebted to Dr. F. D. Thurmond for a couple of bottles of his Tishamingo Wine, manufactured by the Doctor from the blackberry. We have never drank any wine superior to this, and from its purity we can safely recommend it as preferable to the adulterated articles usually in market. Price $2.50 per box. It may be had of the Doctor at his residence, or of Tidwell & Holliday, Mitchell street.

FINE PEACHES.—We return thanks to Mr. W. F. Wright, of Newnan, for a box of the finest peaches we ever saw. Our gratitude is only excelled by their delicious flavor.

Every Georgian should be proud of the productive capacity of his State. Let us give Seymour and Blair a rousing majority, and even fruits, crops and vegetables, as well as they do now, will do better thereafter.

☞ Is Horace Greeley valiant?—*New York World.*

Let Rust's cane answer.

PRETTY GOOD.—When the Speaker, as ordered by the House, was about to swear in the carpet-bag members from Alabama objections were made to some of them on the ground that they were itinerant, and not representatives of the State. Mr. Ross very dryly remarked that he would not object to one of the gentlemen because he was a friend of one of his neighbors in Illinois.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Strike of the Miners.

The Louisiana Ku-Klux Humbug.

The Elephant in South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Post-Office Report for the year ending June 30, 1868, shows a deficiency of eight millions.

The Alaska draft is on an Assistant Treasurer at New York, payable at sight.

In the Cabinet meeting to-day, Seward and Evarts were absent.

Revenue receipts to-day $685,000; for the month ending this date, $16,098,000.

The Freedmans Bureau in Maryland, except for educational and bounty purposes, has been discontinued.

Gen. Stoneman contemplates no immediate or ultimate sweeping changes in Virginia's civil officers.

John M. Birckley has been installed as Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Department.

The miners strike in Pennsylvaaia is again under headway.

A New York Court decides a mortgage given on a distillery prior to its seizure for violations of revenue laws, does not exempt the distillery from seizure.

Stock in the National Life Insurance Company has all been taken by capitalists, headed by Jay Cooke.

The charter recently granted by Congress authorizes agencies in all States and Territories, and it is proposed to run the machine in connection with the National Banks.

The Congressional Glooe publishes Butler's reply to Henderson under the bold faced caption, "Henderson wounded, Butler captioned." The speech, himself and the proprietors of the Globe, felt bound to follow copy.

The press generally discredits the Brazilian statement that Humaita has fallen.

An election in Virginia previous to further Congressional acts is regarded improbable.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided in favor of Tice Meter to prevent frauds in distilleries.

RICHMOND, VA., July 31.—The Republicans of the State are greatly dissatisfied at the failure of Gen. Stoneman to remove officers disqualified under the 14th article, and an appeal has been made to Gen. Grant for his action in the matter. The Conservative campaign is quite lively here, with flag raisings and meetings about four nights in the week.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—The member of Governor Warmoth's staff, mentioned in last night's Washington dispatches, is a humbug. His statements are fabrications. Governor Warmoth has no staff. The Seymour Knights and Blair Guards represented as rebel regiments reorganized are Democratic Clubs, of which the city is full of similar ones lately organized. Well posted Republicans don't know who the member of the Governor's staff as he represents himself is.

Notice was given in the House to-day of a bill to authorize the Legislature to elect Presidential Electors.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 31.—The Legislature every hour shows signs of conservatism, the negroes suspecting white Radicals refuse to be led. A proposition to pay the wife of a Ku Kluxed member 500 dollars was voted down indignantly. The colored leaders say they are determined to represent the people and not a party.

Three-fifths of the Legislature will favor educational qualification should such a proposition be made. Moderation seems to be the order of the day.

OIL CITY, PA., July 31.—A fire commenced early this morning. By 11 o'clock fifty buildings were burned. The fire is still raging.

HAVANNA, July 31.—Advices from Hayti state that thirty prisoners surrendered in the recent fight were shot to death.

Telegraphic Markets.

MOBILE, July 31.—No sales; quotations nominal; holders ask higher rates than yesterday; no buyers; receipts 6 bales; sales of the week 75 bales; receipts 36; exports coastwise 210; foreign none; stock 4,592. Accounts from the interior of Alabama and Missisippi are unfavorable; heavy rains from all sections; catapiller reported in different sections of Alabama and Mississippi and are said to be doing considerable damage. Warrior river risen 30 feet at Tuscaloosa; 20 foot rise in Bigbee and Alabama Rivers, and fears are entertained of an overflow of low lands.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—Cotton dull; middlings nominally at 28c; sales 42 bales; receipts 24 bales Receipts for the week net 101 bales; total 304; exports 640 coastwise; stock 2,025.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Flour, superfine 7 00. Corn easier at 80a82 for mixed; 98a93 for white. Mess pork 29 00a29 25; bacon 12¾a13; clear sides 16¾a17. Whisky steady at 1 25.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—Sterling unchanged; New York sight ½ premium. Sugar and molasses dull, nominal. Flour dull, nominally unchanged. Corn quiet at 90a1 05. Oats drooping at 70. Hay 22, scarce. Pork firm at 30 00 and asking higher; bacon quiet; shoulders 13¾a13¾; clear sides 17a17¾. Lard nominal tierce 18; keg 20 and asking higher.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Cotton more active and a half better; sales 2,000 at 30. Flour, State and Western 5a10 better; superfine State 6 90a7 75; Southern a shade better; common to fair extra 8 85a10 00. Wheat a cent better; choice amber Michigan 2 65; white Canada 2 35. Corn less active and not so firm; mixed Western 1 05a1 10; white Western 1 21a1 26. Oats dull; Western 82 Mess pork steady, 28 50a28 62½. Lard firm at 17½a17¾. Whisky firmer. Rice steady; Carolina 10¾a11¼. Turpentine steady at 44a45. Rosin firmer at 3 00a7 00. Freights quiet. Money easy at 3a4. Gold active at 144⅞. Sterling weak. Government stores and Southern stocks active. Government securities steady; 1862 coupons 14⅛. Tennessees 63¼; new 41¾; Virginias 51¼; new 51¼; North Carolinas 67¾.

CHARLESTON, July 31.—Cotton opened at 28 for middlings, but sellers afterwards advanced their rates and buyers withdrew; sales 51 bales; receipts 8 bales.

AUGUSTA, July 31.—Cotton market flat; nothing doing; nominally 28¾.

SAVANNAH, July 31.—Cotton firm; middlings 29; receipts 78 bales; receipts of the week 407 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,800 bales; stock, by actual count to-day, 2,876 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 31.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 40; New York casks 40½. Rosins quiet; pale 4 75; No. 1. 3 50; strained 2 65. Tar advanced to 2 50.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged; family 9 34a10 75. Corn dull at 84a85. Mess pork 28 50. Lard in moderate demand at 18.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Cotton steady at 29¼a30. Flour firm and active, and prices unchanged. Wheat very firm; choice red 2.40a2.47. Corn firm; white 1.30a1 33; yellow 1.27. Oats steady at 88a91. Mess pork firm at 30.00. Bacon active and excited; rib sides 17; shoulders 14¼a14½. Lard quiet at 18. Virginia sixes, ex-coupons, old 53½; new 53.

LIVERPOOL, July 31—Afternoon.—Cotton buoyant and advancing. Uplands 9⅝c.; Orleans 10¼. Sales 15,000 bales. Cotton at sea 796,000 bales, whereof 13,000 American; Red Wheat 10s.4d; Flour 27.

LONDON, July 31—Evening.—Consols 94⅜; Bonds 72¾.

FRANKFORT, July 31.—Bonds have declined 76;

PARIS, July 31.—Rents 70f and 5 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 31—Evening.—Cotton is advancing. Sales 18,000 bales. Uplands 9¾; Orleans 10¼. Lard has advanced 63s. 3d. Bacon has advanced 4s. 6d.

BUTLER ARRESTED.—Ben. Butler was arrested yesterday at Baltimore upon two complaints; one for $12,000, which he is charged with extorting from a Baltimore man while in command of Fortress Monroe; the other a suit for damages laid at $100,000 by C. W. Woolley, of Cincinnati. Butler is reputed to have amassed several millions of dollars during the war by the foulest means. He has been forced to disgorge large sums of his ill-gotten gains, but, if he were stripped bare, the probability is that he could not make good a hundredth part of the injuries he has inflicted on persons in his power. Besides his money, he is the possessor of secrets which secure him the powerful protection of the Radical leaders, and those who undertake to make him responsible for his rascalities have a difficult job on hands.

"In the corrupted currents of this world,
Offense's gilded hand may shove by justice;
And oft 'tis seen, the wicked prize itself
Buys out the law."
Louisville Courier.

RADICAL ECONOMY.—We have before us a statement of the contingent expenses of the United States House of Representatives for several years past. During the war these expenses increased to an alarming extent, but the Radicals justified this increase on the ground that we were engaged in civil war, and the people then thought it was all right. But war has closed, and the question recurs, have these expenses been curtailed? The figures show that these expenses have not diminished, but that they have really increased! The official statement before us shows that the expenses of the House of Representatives have *increased* as follows since the war:

Increase in 1865 over 1864	$128 954
Increase in 1866 over 1864	108,808
Increase in 1867 over 1864	148,451
Increase in 1868 over 1864	371,425
Aggregate increase in four years,	$757,438

Tax-payers! look at and consider these figures. Here, in a period of profound peace, we have an increase of seven hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred and thirty-eight dollars in the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives alone! It is astounding. There can be no excuse that any portion of this large increase was caused for "reconstruction," or any other object rendered necessary by the war. It has simply been wasted in gold pens, pen-knives, scissors, pomades and other luxuries for the use of the Radical members and their families. Yes, under the eyes, and with the full knowledge and permission of Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House and candidate for Vice President, this wholesale system of plunder and robbery has gone on until the expenses of the House have become enormous. These expenses for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June alone, amounted to seven hundred and twenty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars, or $371.925 more in a year of peace than in 1864 a year of war! Shall these things continue? Shall this wholesale robbery go on from year to year until the public treasury is depleted and the government bankrupt? It is with the people, the tax-payers, to say.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

DEFINITION OF A RADICAL.—The following appears to be the most correct definition of a Radical that has ever been given. We profess to be familiar with the character of said animal; it is known they are sometimes seen skulking about the streets of our quiet little village:

A Radical is a rapacious animal of the *genus homo*, a native of no particular State. A satanic spawn of puritan parentage, conceived in sin, born in iniquity, nursed on the breast of jealousy and cupidity, rocked in the cradle of prejudice and intolerance, educated in the school of low cunning and foul play, and lives by private plunder. Does the shoe pinch?

Radical Parsed.—A Radical is a compound unconstitutional noun, black in person, declining in number, African gender, and desperate case—governed by the negro according to the Puritan rule, as one ignoramus governs another.—*Georgia Clipper.*

SOUTHERN

Masonic Female College!

THE FALL TERM OF 1868 BEGINS AUGUST 15th.

FACULTY.

GUSTAVUS J. ORR, A. M., President and Professor of Mathematics, Criticism and English Literature.
REV. W. D. ATKINSON, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Moral Philosophy, and Evidences of Christianity.
SYLVESTER A. HOUGH, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.
WILLIAM FISHER, Professor of Music.
MRS. VIRGINIA C. CONYERS, Instructress in Preparatory Department.

Expenses for the Fall Term.

Tuition, Literary and Scientific Department	$25 00
Incidental Expenses	2 00
Tuition—Department of Music	20 00
Use of Instruments	4 00
Tuition in Preparatory Department	12 00

Board, including washing, fuel and lights will be furnished in good families at $17 to $20 per month. The liberality of the Grand Lodge has enabled us to present an able and experienced corps of Instructors at a cost to our patrons far less than the same, or even inferior advantages, can be procured elsewhere. All the proceeds of tuition, over a certain limited amount, will be appropriated to the payment of the Board of Indigent Pupils, daughters of living and deceased Masons. The daughters of all indigent Masons will be taught free of tuition in the Literary Department.

All communications in reference to the College must be addressed to the President at Covington, Georgia.

DAVID E. BUTLER, P. G. M.,
july31d6w. Chairman Executive Committee.

For Sale.

A LOT of One Acre—fine site for building. An excellent pair of Horses, kind and gentle. A fine gray mare; kind in harness and No. 1 under the saddle. Also, a nice dining room Side Board (of walnut.) G. T. ANDERSON,
July 30 d1w. at Georgia Railroad.

Chance for Bargains.

FOR the purpose of making a change in the character of our mercantile business, we propose to close out our large and well selected stock of Groceries by the first of September next. We therefore offer to merchants of this city, and to country merchants, any article we have for less money than can be bought from the regular trade. We have on hand now 100 barrels of Sugar of all grades. New Orleans Reboiled Syrup at $1.00 per gallon. Also Golden Syrup and Cuba Molasses. Our stock of Candles, Soap, Crackers, Candy, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Sugars, Tea, and Fish, is complete and well selected, and bought at the lowest prices, and for cash. We will sell a bargain to those that may want.
july 29-d1w. MADDOX, REYNOLDS & CO.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, TEN ACRES.

One of the Best Residence Sites in the State!

I WILL sell for cash or on long time, or I will lease for a term of years, TEN ACRES, situated in the North Eastern suburbs. It is partly improved, and on it there is now a considerable crop.

The building sites are elevated and well shaded with Forest Trees On it are Springs, and two Running Streams; also a good Well at the present building. It is distant just one mile from the car shed, and is close to the most improved section of Peachtree street. I also offer for sale, at low prices, Four Dwellings and several vacant Business and Residence Lots.
WILLIAM GABBETT.
at store of Wm. M. Williams & Bro.,
july 29-d3t. Decatur street.

DAVIS' HALL!

LESSEE AND MANAGER, JOHN TEMPLETON

THE GREAT RESORT!

The successful and select amusements nightly presented by the Star Artistes of the Charleston and Savannah Theaters AND THE LOW PRICES, *Attract Admiring Crowds* Of Ladies and Gentlemen.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 27th, *AND ALL THE WEEK.*

Unequalled Attraction!

COOLEST PLACE IN THE SOUTH.

☞ Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. Children 25 cents. Galleries 25 cents.
July 26-d1w.

Good! Good! Good!

I AM the owner of the DRUG STORE, in the old Norcross corner, on Marietta and Peachtree streets. Have on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Will sell as low as any in the market. John B. Daniel and Mat Walker, my clerks, will take great pleasure in filling orders DAY OR NIGHT. Everybody will find them courteous and polite.

I will give the best bargain, by $1,000, to any one wishing to buy as good a DRUG STORE as there is in the South; will trade for City Property, or a good Farm within ten miles of the city.

Call soon. I will, I will, I will give a great bargain. Yes, I will, I will.
July16-dim B. G. KELLY.

Fears' Column!

BACON! BACON!

J. W. FEARS,
Provision Broker,
MACON, GEORGIA.

CORN! CORN!

J. W. FEARS,
Provision Broker,
MACON, GEORGIA.

New Flour-Flour

J. W. FEARS,
Provision Broker,
MACON, GEORGIA.

WILL EXCHANGE FOR [illegible] days longer, pound of Bacon—(¾ Shoulders and (½) half Clear Ribbed for pound of Macon Middling Cotton. Cotton continues to decline as it has, it will soon require the (2) two pounds Cotton for (1) one of Bacon.

BACON IS FIRM

AND

WILL BE HIGHER

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS

AND

Hold your Cotton

J. W. FEARS,
Provision Broker,
MACON, GEORGIA.

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AUGUST 1, 1868.

THE CITY.

OUR AGENTS.

J. A. CHEENE, News Dealer, is our authorized Agent at Rome, Ga.

T. A. E. EVANS, Albany News, is our agent at Albany, Ga.

Traveling Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are authorized to solicit business and receive money for THE CONSTITUTION: Mr. DAVID A. WALKER, Mr. JOHN T. HALL, of Atlanta. Mr. HENRY J. NEVILLE, of Macon.

IF the City Fathers do not desire Atlanta to become as notorious as Cologne, it would be well for them to recommend and enforce the use of lime or some better purifier for the sinks and cesspools, which are now a public nuisance.

Look at it. Cleanliness is next to godliness. The present condition of things would seem to invite cholera.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.—This establishment continues to enjoy with the hundreds of visitors to the Capital who have, and are now, enjoying the comforts of its elegant chambers, and the good things peculiar to its dining saloon, a deserved popularity. Messrs. Sasseen, York & Jourdan evidently comprehend the hotel "situation," a field of labor that requires no ordinary ability.

Of the American Hotel, its next door neighbor, the same may be truthfully said. Messrs. White & Whitlock are equally alive to the new order of things here.

PROFESSOR NICHOLS' ENTERTAINMENT.—We had the pleasure of attending Prof. Nicholas' *soiree dansante* last evening, and were highly delighted with the entertainment. The beauty and fashion of the city were present, and to the strains of sweet music gay belles and gallant beaus, in graceful motion on "the light fantastic toe," kept time to the beating of hearts, and gave to the scene an air of glittering enchantment. Prof. Nichols is an accomplished teacher, and his high character is sure guarantee that none but the best are permitted to attend his entertainments.

THEATRICAL—*Templeton's Summer Season.*—Our engagements have been such that not until last evening were we able to witness the very clever dramatic representations which the above gentleman has gotten up for this amusemhnt-loving community. The play of the evening was that chaste and beautiful drama, *Fanchon*, and it is due the company to say that it was most artistically rendered, the several parts, the costumes and the stage appointments being in admirable harmony. Mr. Templeton's Company is a light one, but in every way adapted to the purpose of that gentleman to conduct a light summer season of comedy only, and we are glad that a well merited success promises to attend his efforts. Alice Vane makes an excellent *Fanchon*, and we claim the right to so class her, having seen the incomparable Maggie Mitchell enact the character in her palmiest days. She was very well sustained by the company, and the audience gave repeated evidence of the pleasure the entertainment afforded them. We have not space to make other than brief reference to the several scenes, viz: The Rising Moon; the Shadow Dance; the Festival; the May-Pole Dance; the Return Home; the Meeting; the Parting; the End of the Year; the Chirp of the Cricket, etc. The whole was of a highly cretitable character, and as Davis' Hall is a delightfully cool place in the summer evenings, citizens and strangers may spend an hour or two most agreeably there.

WE have been shown a beautiful design for a monument to our soldiers, to be erected in the Atlanta cemetery. The design and drawing are by Mr Wm. Gray, sculptor, of this city. It is to be submitted to the Committee, we believe, today, and should it meet their approval, Messrs. Oatman & Gray will proceed with the work, which they contract to finish by May next.

The base will be of Georgia granite; the column of the finest monumental marble, is of the Roman-Doric order, fluted and crowned with carved capital. The whole is surmounted by a gracefully draped figure of Fame. On her forehead shines the star of Hope. Her right hand holds a scroll; her left pointing towards Heaven.

The height of the monument will be forty feet. The entire design is imposing, graceful, and effective. Should it be accepted it will be a glory to Atlanta, a fitting tribute to our dead heroes, and a lasting memento of the patriotism and devotion of the ladies of the Atlanta Memorial Association.

INAUGURAL SHIN-DIG.—The affair of Thursday night, at the National Hotel, to which by some mistake the misnomer "Inauguration Ball" has been applied, did not reach even the pretentious dignity of farce. Never were we more struck with those memorable words of the poet, Horace—"Parturiunt montes nascetur ridiculus mus." Verily, are we "governed by a set of apes whose antics take away all dignity from distress, and make even calamity rediculous."

BRADLEY RISES TO A "PINT"—OF CIDER. SCENE. Stand near Democratic wigwam. *Enter* Aaron Alpeoria Bradley.

Alpeoria.—I wish a glass of your cider.

Vendor.—Here's at you (*hands him a glass.*)

Alpeoria.—This cider is not quite so good as we have in Massachusetts.

Vendor.—What's your name?

Alpeoria.—Bradley is my name, sir.

Vendor.—Well, I've seen Bradley *once*.

Alpeoria.—Yes, but if you were to listen to *half* that is said about me, one unacquainted with me might suppose me to be one of those horrid creatures with *horns* and a *tail*. You see, I'm a human being.

Vendor.—What county are you from?

Alpeoria.—I am the Senator from Chatham [*Smiling like Bradley, and stroking his moustache*] It didn't suit them to run me as the regular Republican candidate, so we run an independent Bradley ticket. Down about Savannah where the white and colored population is about equally divided, I got 18 majority—beat them badly—must have been a great many of the "respectability" who voted for me.

Vendor.—They're trying to turn you out of the Senate, aint they?

Alpeoria.—[*Pulling moustache fiercely.*] Well, yes—I don't know exactly—believe they are making some little attempt. I don't blame anybody else for wanting my place. It's a good thing, you know—four years. They wanted to make out that I'm a Yankee negro, but [*sipping his cider vigorously*] I'm a southern born man—a South Carolinian. I was born in Kershaw District where [*raising himself to his full height and winking still more like Bradley,*] they raise game-cocks and fast horses.

[Here Alpeoria wiped his moustache, drew forth a handful of papers, and after a good deal of fumbling in his pockets, succeeded in extricating a nickel, which he handed, *a la* Chesterfield to the vendor, and departed.

Breezy Hights, July 29, 1868.

CONSERVATIVE COLORED MEN.—We are glad to know that many of the best portion of our colored population are repudiating the Radical leagues, and intend to act with the Conservatives in the great and final struggle to be made between this and November next, to preserve the Constitution of our country and the liberties of the people. They show both good sense and good policy by so doing. It is in their interest, as they will ascertain, to make friends of the white men of the South, and act with them in this struggle. Let them be steadfast and firm in the position they have taken, and they will find that they have the approval of not only the white people, but great numbers of the blacks, who will gradually rally to their support.

When the frenzy of the hour has passed, the freedmen will come to their senses, and see where their interests lie. Those who lead and act in the anti-radical movement will then have the thanks, the confidence, and support of the white people—while the incendiaries and scalawags will be thrown overboard and execrated.

These Conservative colored men are in the right track, and we bid them be true and go on. Their reward will surely come.—*Macon Telegraph.*

From the New York World.]

THE CANVASS.

Gratifying State of the Presidential Canvass—Convincing Evidences of Radical Alarm and Despondency—Defeat of the Radicals Shown by Radical Figures.

The political developments of the past week reveal an unmistakable increase of strength and popularty of the Democratic national ticket. The intelligence from every section of the country exhibits an earnestness on the part of the people to get rid of the Radical revolutionists, and place the administration of the Government in the hands of those who will be guided by their oaths of office, and respect the Constitution and laws adopted under it. The Democratic meetings are everywhere largely attended. Men who have not been known to attend political meetings for years are seen mingling with them at these gatherings, and uniting in the demonstrations of enthusiasm for Seymour and Blair. The ball is rolling on in every section of the country, and at every revolution it increases in volume, momentum and power. The party is thoroughly united to an extent not seen for many years. A large number of those who left the party during the war are returning to its ranks and doing good service in its cause. A large majority of the fighting Generals of the war have also joined the Democratic column, leaving the sutlers, the fuss and feathers, and political generals—those who obtained their positions through political favoritism, rather than meritorious service—to represent the army in the Radical ranks. The intelligence from the East and West, North and South, tells the same story of accessions to our ranks, of increasing confidence, derterminatoin to win, and that enthusiasm which always tells in a campaign. The popular issues are on the side of the Democracy, and the developments go to show that this is becoming the people's fight, and they are rallying around the Democratic standard as the only hope to obtain good government.

The latter fact is made manifest by the fright which has taken possession of the Radicals in Congress, and their leaders everywhere. In Congress we find an effort to remain in session for the purpose of manipulating the vote of the Southern States, also a wrangle in reference to arming the blacks. They are also anxious that the army should remain there to force the negroes to vote as they desire. One Radical wants arms sent to the negroes, while another asserts, if they are supplied with weapons, the opposition will get them all away from the blacks in two weeks. Thus they are floundering about in the sea of uncertainty. They see the handwritigg on the wall portraying their defeat, and are afraid if they adopt our policy it will impel their down-fall, while they see certain defeat if they do not. In this state of uncertainty, they appear to be unable to do anything except to increase the expenditures of the Government and add to the burthen of the people. This one action fully shows their belief that defeat awaits them.

Several of the Radical papers have been figuring at the Electoral vote, trying to show Grant elected, but are unable to count enough votes to insure success. The South Bend Register—Schuyler Colfax's home organ—gives the following table as the best the Radical ticket can do:

Arkansas	5	Nebraska	3
Florida	3	Nevada	3
Illinois	16	New Hampshire	5
Indiana	12	North Carolina	9
Iowa	8	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	3	South Carolina	6
Louisiana	7	Tennessee	10
Maine	7	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	13	West Virginia	5
Michigan	8	Wisconsin	8
Minnesota	4		
Mississippi	7	Total	151

It will be seen by this table that the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Missouri are conceded to the Democracy. They also give up Alabama, Georgia, Texas, and Virginia—but claim Mississippi, a State which has already gone Democratic—and by claiming the latter they still lack eight votes of enough to elect their ticket. But conceding that the vote of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas will not be counted, this takes seven votes from that table, and by giving them all the other States claimed, which we do not concede, it still leaves the Radical ticket, by their own showing, four short of an election. But in addition to this the States of Indiana, Nevada, Nebraska and Wisconsin claimed in the above table, are sure to go Democratic, which will reduce their electoral vote to 117, or thirty-one short of an election, with the vote of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas excluded. Let them do as they please, the Radicals are certain to be defeated. Their own organs and leaders reveal enough in their figuring and actions to prove this fact, and that Horatio Seymour will be the next President.

The most significant demonstration in this locality during the past week have been the Convention of the Democracy at Trenton and the mass meeting in Brooklyn. The former was a gathering of the representative men of the State of New Jersey, which exhibited a life and vigor of the party seldom witnessed in that State; while the latter exhibited the fact that the Democracy of Brooklyn are alive to the issues of the canvass, and will run up a majority in that city unknown and unheard of in its history. In this city numerous meetings have been held, which tell the same story of earnestness in the work on the part of the masses, while all through the State, even in Radical localities, there is no lagging on the part of the Democratic masses. The name of Seymour is sufficient to insure a large Democratic vote, and the appearance of every man in the party at the polls, ballot in hand, on election day.

From the New York World.]

Gen. Grant as a Cotton Speculator.

General Grant's connection with his father's cotton speculations wears an uglier aspect than we supposed when we called attention to that subject recently. The public will never know the extent of those speculations, it being for the interest both of Jesse Grant himself and of the partners who supplied the capital to keep such transactions velled from inspection. Only one instance has, as yet, been brought to light, and that by the refusal of his partners to pay Grant his share of the profits, which led to the law suit of which we have given an account. From the opinion of Judge Hoadly, of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, which we printed, it appears that when Gen. Grant was commanding in the Southwest, his father, Jesse Grant, made an agreement with the firm of Mack Brothers to procure a permit at the headquarters of his son to buy cotton within his military lines and facilities for transporting it; and that, as an equivalent for this service, he was to receive one-fourth of the net profits although he put in no capital. That Jesse Grant was not selling what he did not possess is attested by the fact that the speculation was successful, and that his partners did not dispute the reality of his services, but their legality. There was no known or conceivable channel through which Jesse Grant could operate in such a speculation except his son, who thus prostituted his trust to enrich a member of his family.

That part of the story which remains to be told does not rest on the same sure evidence. Instead of finding in the published records of a court of justice, in which Jesse Grant by appearing as prosecutor makes an admission of the facts, the sequel comes to us through a correspondent who has no personal knowledge of the facts, put reports them to us as they were told to him by an informant whom he believes. We insert the pertinent part of his letter:

"*To the Editor of the World:* You have an article in this morning's issue headed, 'Was General Grant a Cotton Speculator?' That article is right as far as it goes, but it does not tell the whole story. When the father of Grant found that Mack Brothers would not pay him the amount he claimed, he went to his son, General Grant, and stated that the Hebrew firm of Mack Brothers declined to pay him his share of the profits of the speculation. The General sent him back to Mack Brothers with a message that if they did not pay his father his portion at once, he would issue an order expelling all of the Jews from his department. That message was not regarded by Mack Brothers, hence General Grant's famous order driving all of the Hebrew persuasion from his department within a stated time. Three days, I believe, was the time given to wind up their business and leave. What I have written completes the history of the cotton speculation of the Grants—father and son."

CONCILIATION.—We think it the best policy, *now*, for our public speakers to discuss all political questions in the spirit of "wisdom, justice, and moderation." Give the true history of the wrongs practiced and meditated—expose the corruption and wicked plots of those in power, with all the clearness practicable, but cease denunciation of men who may have erred on the late questions of "Relief," and who are now made sensible of the fact that they have been duped and betrayed by designing partisans. We want the votes of all legally entitled under the present laws, for Seymour and Blair. We want the votes of the colored citizens to be given against those who have betrayed them into a false position of antagonism to the white people of the South. We want the colored people to understand that their true interests are identified with those of the whites, and that it is their best course to eschew politics and give up the reins of government to the white race, to whom it belongs. Moderate discussion and plain talk with these people is, therefore, the duty of the Democratic speakers. By such a course we can redeem old Georgia from the curse of Radicalism, for all time to come, whereas, by denunciation and strong invective, the cause of truth and justice will be delayed, if not defeated.

In these remarks we do not allude to the course to be pursued towards the majority in Congress, who have for months been trying to overthrow Republican Government. To them we would have no mercy shown while they remain impenitent. They are malefactors who ought to be made to expiate their crimes at the end of a rope. Nor do we allude to those vile miscreants whose mission it is to stir up strife and provoke to deeds of blood—the scalawag editors and Judases of the age—who work for the thirty pieces of silver. Give these no quarters, for they deserve none.—*Georgia Citizen.*

CARPET-BAGS AND COMMERCE.—We invite all the merchants and traders of the Union, to ponder the following eloquent figures:

In the year ending June 30, 1867, the total sales of merchandise by wholesale and retail dealers, auctioneers, and brokers, or, in other words, the business done by the people of the United States amounted to $11,870,337,207

Of this sum the three States New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio contributed . 5,854,948,560

Or just about one-half of the whole.

While the three States of Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina contributed . . 119,719,080

Or just about one-tenth of the whole.

But, under the Congressional reconstruction represented by Gen. Grant, more than seven hundred thousand ignorant negroes in North and South Carolina and Florida, not one of whom would be allowed a vote in New York, Ohio, or Pennsylvania, secured the presence in the Senate of six Senators, counterbalancing the Senatorial vote of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

And these six negro-chosen Senators are committed to a policy whose mouth-piece in the House, one Deweese, openly demands arms for the purpose of controlling the polls in November next, and thus beginning a war which will impose new and unimaginable burdens on the commerce and the industry of this people.—*World.*

L. B. DAVIS,
Hartfort Live Stock Insurance Co.
L. B. DAVIS,
Notary Public, Atlanta, Georgia,
L. B. DAVIS,
Insurance Agent, Atlanta, Georgia.
mar13—dly

Special Notices.

☞ GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY, for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home. Combination Class No. 414.—The following were the drawn numbers July 31st, 1868:
27-11-55-67-13-38-39-28-51-36-43-59-34-33
aug 1 d1t HOWARD & CO., Managers.

☞ COX & HILL HAVE IN STORE and United States Bonded Warehouse, Four Hundred bbls. assorted Liquors, which they offer to the trade on a basis of the new tax law.
july 30 d3t.

WANTED TO BUY IMMEDIATELY for cash, a dwelling with four or six rooms, convenient to the business part of the city. Apply to W. W. Compton, Marietta street, Norcross corner, Atlanta. july 28-d3t.

☞ 98TH SEMI-ANNUAL EXPOSE July 1, 1868. Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. CAPITAL, $300,000,000. Assets, market value, $5,052 880.19. Liabilities, $500,103 55. Net, $4,552,776 64. Total losses paid in 49 years, $23,500,000.00!
W. P. PATTILLO, Agent.
july25d1m Railroad Block.

☞ FLOUR! FLOUR!—KEEP IT BEFORE the people that we are making the best grade of FLOUR from both Red and White Wheat, in any quantity to suit purchasers.
july16-d1m W. G. PETERS & CO.

☞ THE KENNESAW FLOUR DEPOT of Cook & Cheek, keep constantly on hand FLOUR, BRAN and SHIPSTUFF, All brands of Flour warranted. Come and examine for yourself, at Schofield's Building, Whitehall street, Atlanta Ga. J. H. KETNER,
july21d1m Agent.

☞ BOARD.— A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY Furnished Front Room, on the First Floor, with board in a private Family, and in the most desirable part of the city, can be had for a man and his wife or for two gentlemen. Apply soon at THIS OFFICE.
july 19 d

☞ POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., February 19, 1868.—From and after this date, until further notice, this office will be opened and closed as follows:

Open at	8	o'clock, A M
Close at	12½	o'clock, P M
Open at	2	o'clock, P M
Close at	6	o'clock, P M
SUNDAYS.		
Open at	8	o'clock, A M
Close at	10	o'clock, A M

feb19—dtf THOS G SIMMS, P M

Atlanta Lodge No. 59
F. and A. M.
[EXTRACT.]

WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Georgia, did, at its annual Grand Communication, A. D. 1867, A. L. 5867, pass the following resolution, as will appear by reference to the published proceedings of said Grand Communication, page 73:

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge disclaim all connection with the institution known as 'The Georgia State Lottery for the Benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home;'"

And whereas, the said resolution, being only published in the official proceedings of said Grand Lodge does not come to the knowledge of the public generally; and this Lodge believing that said Lottery is not only, from its Masonic name, an injury to Freemasonry, but a source of demoralization to the public at large; be it

Resolved, That this Lodge publish this preamble and resolution in the newspapers of Atlanta, and the most prominent Masonic newspapers in the United States.

A true extract from the minutes of Atlanta Lodge, No. 59, at Regular Communication on July 9, A. D. 1868.

THOS. W. CHANDLER, W∴ M.∴
Attest:
W. W. GRANT Secretary.

Approved at a Regular Communication of Fulton Lodge, No. 216, July 16, 1868.
H. Y. BANKS, JR., Acting W∴ M∴
Attest:
C. M. FRAZER, Secretary. july30 d2t.

WM. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.,

GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OLD STAND, DECATUR ST.,

ATLANTA, GA.,

KEEP constantly in store a large stock of Povisions and Groceries. We most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock by buyers, before making their purchases. We make cash purchases, therefore, get goods on the best terms, and are content with very small profits.
We are now receiving A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Choice Family Groceries, embracing Coffee, of all grades, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Peppers, Cheese, Fish, Tobacco, Cigars, and all other articles to be found in a First Class Grocery House.
W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR, Pure Cider Vinegar, and Maderia Wine for cooking purposes,
W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

THE PURE POPLAR LOG WHISKY, as originally introduced by us, a good supply constantly on hand and sold *only* by us, unless purchased from us. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

LIME, LIME, Sole Agents for Rogers' Bird's Eye Lime, the best Lime for ALL purposes brought to this market. A good supply, fresh from Kiln, constantly on hand. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

BACON, BACON. We have now in store and on sale 75,000 lbs. Bacon—Sides, Shoulders and Hams. LARD—Best Leaf—Tierces, Kegs and Caddies. **W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.**
July 22d, 1868. d3m

JEWELRY!

ER LAWSHE,

WHITEHALL STREET.

HAVING fitted up my New Establishment on Whitehall steeet in the most elegant manner, I am now stocking it with one of the most extensive and beautiful lots of

JEWELRY,
WATCHES,
CLOCKS, &C.,

Ever seen in Georgia. Enjoying, as I do, special trade relations with a house in New York, I shall henceforth be enabled to sell goods in my line

At New York Prices.

And I shall at all times keep on hand as pleasing an assortment of THE BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANT in Jewelry, as can be found in any establishment this side of New York. I shall also keep constantly on hand a full supply of genuine

Silver Table Ware!

Fancy Articles for the Toilet, Spectacles, Silver and Gold Thimbles, and a host of pretty things too numerous to mention. My

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT,

As heretofore, will receive my personal attention, and with the assistance of none but the most Competent Workmen, I shall, at all times, be prepared to repair Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, in the very best style of the art of mechanism. Call and see me. ER LAWSHE,
july22d2w Whitehall Street.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR
PHOTOGRAPHS
FOR SALE
AT LANE'S GALLERY,
ALABAMA STREET.
July 25, 1868. d1w

JAMES H. ANDERSON. LOUIS F. ANDERSON.

J. H. ANDERSON & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GENERAL PRODUCE

AND

Commission Merchants,

THIRD STREET,

Adjoining Hardeman & Sparks' Warehouse

MACON GA.

june16-d6m

Geo. L. Anderson & Co.,
GROCERS,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Mitchell street, near Whitehall,
ATLANTA......................GEORGIA.

IN STORE:

20 HHDS. CLEAR SIDES,
10 hhds. Shoulders,
10 barrels Molasses,
10 sacks Coffee,
15 barrels Sugar,
12 barrels Lard,
20 kegs Lard,

Mackerel, Rice, Vinegar, Starch, Candles, Soap, Crockery Ware, Shoes, &c., &c., for sale cheap for cash, or exchanged for Wheat at a fair price.
G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED.

2,000 BUSHELS CHOICE WHEAT, by the 25th instant, for which a fair price will be paid.
G. L. ANDERSON & CO.
Atlanta, Ga., June 16, 1868—d3m

RANDALL'S

PRINTING INKS,

Marietta, - - - - Georgia.

I AM now prepared to fill all orders for NEWS and BOOK INKS at NEW YORK PRICES.

News Ink, per pound	27 Cents.
News Ink, fine, per pound	30 Cents.
Book Ink, per pound	40 Cents.
Book Ink, fine, per pound	50 Cents.
Book Ink, extra fine, per pound	75 Cents.
Book Ink, super-fine, per pound	$1 00.

Address, B. A. RANDALL,
july15-d1m Marietta, Ga

Jordan, Howard & Harralson,
TOBACCO
Commission Merchants,
Whitehall Street.
ATLANTA,.....................GEORGIA,
Keep constantly on hand all grades of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, &c. june20-3m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
Just Received at
CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON'S.

JAPANESE CLOTH,
GRENADINES,
LENOES,
ELEGANT MUSLINS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, &c.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW

CALICOES,
BLEACHED MUSLINS,
BROWN DOMESTICS,

And a large lot of

CASSIMERES AND LINEN

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Our stock of

CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS,
MATTS,
CRUMB-CLOTHS,
CORNICES,
CURTAINS, AND
WINDOW SHADES

Is complete and is worthy the attention of CLOSE CASH BUYERS.

Examine our Indestructable HOOP SKIRT.

All goods sold strictly for Cash and at Lowes Possible Prices.

☞ We show goods without charge.

july2 CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON.

IN STORE
—AND—
To Be Sold!

50 CASKS CLEAR BACON SIDES.
50 TIERCES CLEAR BACON SIDES.
25 TCS. PRIME CANVASSED HAMS.
50 CASKS BACON SHOULDERS.
5 Casks PLAIN COUNTRY HAMS.
100 SACKS EX. FAMILY FLOUR, From New Wheat.
50 SACKS SUPERFINE FAMILY FLOUR, From New Wheat.
25 TIERCES PRIME LARD.
100 CANS PRIME LARD.
10 Car Loads Prime WHITE CORN.
WHEAT SACKS, CORN SACKS, &C.

The above Goods are in store and *must* be sold

☞ Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

Langston, Crane & Hammock,
ATLANTA, GA., July 23, 1868. Alabama Street.

F. CORRA,
Confectionery and Fancy Groceries,
WINES, BRANDY, LIQUORS,
Cordials, Green Fruits, Segars,
TOBACCO,
PIPES, SNUFF, SOAPS, &c., &c.,
Whitehall street, west side,

LARGE VARIETY OF FRENCH CANDIES,
Assorted Acids, Fruit Drops,
Best Plain Stick Candy,
Gum Drops, Lozenges, Chocolate,
Teas—Green and Black,
Coffee—Java, Mocko, Rio,
Sugar of all grades,
Paraffine Wax Candles,
Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Bananas,
Citron, Raisins, Nuts, Dates,
Chocolate Cream Candy, Crackers,
Chow Chow, American Pickles,
Salid Oil,
European and American Cheese.
Just received and FOR SALE CHEAP.
july4-d1m

G. W. JACK'S
CANDY AND CRACKER
MANUFACTORY
Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.
June 20—dtf

L. H. BRADFIELD,
Wholesale Dealer in
Drugs, Paints, Oils, Chemicals,
WINDOW GLASS
Patent Medicines, &c.,
Whitehall street, between Alabama and Hunter,
Sign of Mortar,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
June 16–d3m

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public outcry to the highest bidder before the City Hall in the city of Atlanta, on the first Tuesday (4th) of August next, that splendid plantation, situated at the junction of Sweet Water and Chattahoochee Rivers, containing 800 acres, more or less, known as "the Love place." A large part of which is bottom of the first quality, and in a fine state of cultivation, making it one of the most valuable Plantations of its size in Upper Georgia.
Terms of sale one-half cash, the balance in three equal instal ments of one, two and three years, with interest from day of sale, and undoubted security.
For further particulars enquire of Brown & Pope, Attorneys at Law, Atlanta, Ga.
july17-dtds ALEX S. ATKINSON.

PHŒNIX PLANING MILL,
NEAR MEDICAL COLLEGE,
Atlanta - - - - - Georgia.
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,
Made to order and warranted to give satisfaction.
FURNITURE,
MADE ON SHORT NOTICE,
At New York Prices.
Turning and Scroll Sawing
DONE TO ORDER.
Lumber Dressed,
AND
TONGUED AND GROOVED,
AND
Lumber For Sale.
☞ Particular attention paid to shipping.
LANDSBERG & HARRIS, Proprietors.
feb17—e Atlanta, Ga.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL!

Atlanta Market Report.

ATLANTA, July 28, 1868.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—			
Clear Sides	$ 18½	@	18¾
Clear Ribbed Sides		@	18¾
Plain Hams	17	@	18
Canvassed Hams	21	@	23
Shoulders	14½	@	15
LARD—			
In Barrels		@	20
In Kegs and Cans	21½	@	
BEESWAX—			
Common	34	@	36
Choice Yellow	38	@	40
BROOMS—			
Per dozen	3.75	@	5.50
CORN MEAL—			
Country per bushel	1.20	@	1.25
FLOUR—			
Superfine, per sack of 100 lbs	4.75	@	5.25
Extra do do	5.50	@	5.75
Extra Family do do	6 00	@	6 25
Fancy do do	6.50	@	7 00
GRAIN—			
Corn, White, per bushel		@	1.25
Mixed or Yellow	1.20	@	
Barley	2.25	@	2.50
Rye		@	
Oats	1.65	@	1.70
Wheat, White	2 00	@	2 25
Red	1.80	@	2,00
HAY—			
Clover per 100 lbs		@	1.50
Timothy	1 40	@	1.50
SALT—			
Virginia		@	2 75
Liverpool		@	3.00
IRON—			
City Mills Bar		@	5¼
Pittsburg bar		@	6
Sheet Iron	10	@	12
Nail Rod	10	@	14
COTTON CARDS—			
Per dozen	7.50	@	8 50
NAILS—			
4s to 60s		@	6.75
3s common		@	7.75
3s fine		@	10 00
SACKS—			
2 Bushel Burlaps	16½	@	17
2 Bushel wheat sacks	19	@	25
COTTON GOODS—			
Threads	2.00	@	2.10
Osnaburgs	18	@	21
4 4 Sheetings			17
¾ Shirtings			14
⅞ Shirtings			12
Drills			17½
Stripes			20
LEATHER—			
White oak, sole, per lb		@	40
Hemlock, sole, per lb	26	@	30
French calf skins per dozen	40 00	@	75.00
American calf skins per dozen	36 00	@	40.00
Upper leather per dozen	40.00	@	45.00
Harness leather per lb	40	@	50
MOLASSES—			
Cuba per gallon	55	@	60
New Orleans	85	@	95
Syrup per gallon	90	@	1.25
SUGAR—			
Crushed and Granulated per lb	19½	@	20
Clarified per lb	17	@	18½
New Orleans	14	@	17
Demerara	16½	@	17
CANDLES—			
Sperm	45	@	50
Adamantine	20	@	21
Tallow		@	15
GUN POWDER—			
Sporting in kegs of 25 lbs		@	8 50
Blasting in kegs of 25 lbs	6.25	@	6.75
RICE—			
Rogoon			
Carolina	13½	@	14
SOAP—			
Bar	8	@	15
MACKEREL—			
No. 1 per barrel		@	26 00
No. 2 per barrel		@	20.00
No. 3 per barrel		@	17.00
No. 1 in half barrels		@	13.00
No. 2 in half barrels		@	11.00
No. 3 in half barrels		@	9.50
No. 1 in kitts		@	4.00
No. 2 in kitts		@	3 50
No. 3 in kitts		@	3.25
STARCH—			
Per lb	10	@	12
FERTILIZERS—			
Peruvian Guano		@	90 00
Reid's Phosphate		@	50 00
Patapsco Guano		@	75 00
LIME—			
Georgia per 5 bushel barrel		@	2 50
Alabama per 5 bushel barrel		@	3.00
TOBACCO—			
Low Grades	40	@	50
Medium	60	@	20
Good medium	75	@	80
Fine	85	@	1 00
Choice	1.10	@	1 5

Financial.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.—Buying at par; selling at ¼ premium

GOLD.—Buying at 43 cents; selling at 44 cents.

SILVER.—Buying at 33 cents; selling at 37 cents.

GOLD BULLION.—Buying at $1.25 per pennyweight.

GOLD DUST.—Buying at $1.20@1.35 per pennyweight.

Uncurrent Moneys and Securities.

GEORGIA BANK NOTES.

Ga. R. R. & B. Co.	a98	Merch'ts & Plant.	5a.
C. R. R. & B. Co.	98a.	Farmers & Mechan	5a.
Marine Bank Ga.	98a.	Bank of Commerce	4a.
Bank Middle Ga.	98a.	Bank of Columbus.	5a.
Bank of Athens	a35	Manufact. Macon.	15a.
Bank of Fulton	a40	Union Bank	5a.
Bank of Savannah	a35	Mechanics	1a.
Bank of Augusta	a70	Planters' Bank	a17
City B'k Augusta	a40	Augusta Sav. B'nk	16a.
Bank State Ga	a20	Northwestern B'k.	1a.
Bank Empire State	a18	Timber Cutters B'k	1a.

SOUTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of So. Ca.	a8	B'k State S. C. old	a10
Union Bank	a80	Bk State S. C. new	1a.
Peoples' Bank	a45	Exchange Bank	a7
Bank of Newberry	a27	So. W. R. R., old	a28
Bank Charleston	a24	So. W. R. R., new	a25
Planters' & Mech.	a18	State Bank	a2
B'k of Hamburg	a12	Merchants Bank	a7
Bank of Camden	a24	City Chas'n notes	90a
Bank of Chester	a 8	Planters', Fairfield	a4
B'k of Georgetown	a10	Car. Treas. Notes	75

ALABAMA BANK NOTES.

Bank of Mobile	95	Bank of Montgomery,	95
Bank of Selma	30	Eastern Bank	50
Central Bank	2	Northern Bank	35
Commercial Bank	5	Southern Bank	95

BONDS AND STOCKS.

Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Bonds	38@ 40
Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Bonds	70@ 75
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, 1st mortgage	80@ 85
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, income	60@ 65
M. & W. Pt Bonds, Stock	18@ 20
Macon & Western Railroad Stock	100@110
Macon & Augusta, endorsed	80@ 85
Macon & Augusta, not endorsed	70@ 75
Macon & Augusta Stock	25@ 30
Muscogee Railroad Bonds	75@ 77
Muscogee Railroad Stock	50@ 54
Columbia, S. C. Bonds	50@ 55
Georgia 6 per cent	82@ 84
Georgia 7 per cent	93@ 95
Georgia Coupons	85@ 90
North Carolina 6 per cent	71@ 73
North Carolina Coupons	68@ 70
Tennessee 6 per cent	70@ 72
Tennessee Coupons	70@ 75
South Carolina Bonds, old	60@ 62
South Carolina Bonds, new	53@ 55
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 6 per cent	68@ 70
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent	73@ 75
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Bonds	80@ 85
Georgia Railroad Bonds	100@104
Georgia Railroad Stock	84@ 88
Central Railroad Bonds	100@104
Central Railroad Stock	125@130
South Western Railroad Bonds	100@108
Southwestern Railroad Stock	105@110
Atlanta & LaGrange Railroad Stock	95 100
Augusta Bonds	70@ 75
Atlanta Bonds, 8 per cent	80@ 84
Macon Bonds	75@ 77
Columbus Bonds	70@ 75
Savannah Bonds	76@ 80
Fulton County Bonds	75@ 80
City Checks, Atlanta	85 90
County Checks, Fulton	75@ 80
United States 5 20 Bonds	109@112
United States 7.30 Bonds	108@109
United States 10 40 Bonds	104@106
Atlanta National Bank Stock	109@110
Revenue Stamps	95 100
Land Warrants	70@ 80

NOTHING
WILL BE LEFT
UNDONE

WHICH untiring energy and plenty of means can do, to keep the subscriber's store the best place to buy

BOOTS & SHOES,
LEATHER
AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
—AT—

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. Quick sales, small profits, increasing business, are hackneyed terms, but they exactly express the condition of things in Rawson's building, coner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

Just Received for Retail:

Ladies' Fine Serge Silk Gore GAITERS,
Ladies' Fine Serge Crescent BALMORALS,
Men's Fine Calf CONGRESS GAITERS,
Men's Fine Calf BALMORALS,
Men's Fine Calf JERSEY TIES,
Men's Fine Calf OXFORD TIES,
Men's Fine Calf Stitched BOOTS.

For Wholesale:

Ladies', Gents', Misses', Youths' and Children's Shoes of all kinds and qualities. Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Harness Leather, Calf Skins, &c. I. T. BANKS,
Rawson's Building,
July 10 Cor. Whitehall and Hunter sts.

COMPOUND
EXTRACT OF STILLINGIA,

Is the Great Blood Purifier. A clear, smooth skin and beautiful complexion following the use of this article, and it is warranted a Certain Cure for all Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Chronic Rheumatism, Mercurial and Syphilitic Diseases, in all stages, and all chronic diseases originating from an impure state of the blood.

It quickly removes virus from the constitution and quickly restores the patient to perfect health and purity.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX,
Atlanta, Ga.

Prepared in the laboratory of
J. S. PEMBERTON & Co., Chemists,
jul2d3m Columbus, Ga.

Important Notice!

A Beautiful, rich, glossy head of hair is to be secured by the use of the celebrated CATALYTIC HAIR RESTORER. For restoring, preserving and changing the hair to its natural color, the Catalytic is unsurpassed. A few applications cures all diseases of the scalp. Try it and be convinced.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX,
jul2d3m Atlanta, Ga.

TO BUILDERS.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Augusta, Ga., July 16, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, in Atlanta, until the first day of August proximo, to furnish materials and build a FIRST CLASS FREIGHT WAREHOUSE AND OFFICES for this Company, in Atlanta, Ga., two hundred and seventy-five feet long, fifty feet wide and front for offices, three stories.

Full information may be obtained and plans and specifications seen at the office of M. Corput, Architect and Civil Engineer, Granite Block, Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

The Company reserves the right to accept any bid or refuse all. E. W. COLE,
july17-dlstaug General Superintendent

MUSIC LESSONS.
MRS. M. W. VILLIPIGUE,

LATELY of Macon, Ga., will commence giving Music Lessons, on Monday next, at Mr. Chisholm's on Walton street.
TERMS—$10 00 per month. july19-d

AMERICAN HOTEL,
ALABAMA STREET,
ATLANTA,......................GEORGIA.
WHITE & WHITLOCK,
PROPRIETORS.
W. D. WILEY, Clerk.

Having re-leased and renovated the entire House, we are prepared to entertain guests in a most satisfactory manner. Charges fair and moderate. Our efforts will be to please.
Baggage carried to the Depot free of charge.
june16-d3m

UNITED STATES HOTEL.
SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN,
PROPRIETORS.
Within 100 yards of the General Passenger Depot.
Corner Alabama and Prior Streets,
E. R. SASSEEN, B. W. YORK, R. T. JOURDAN, } ***ATLANTA, GA.***
J. W. F. BRYSON, R. T. JOURDAN, Clerks.
june16-dtf

E. R. BROWN. W. F. BROWN.
BROWN'S HOTEL,
(Opposite Depot)
MACON, GA.

THIS long and well known Hotel, with its unequal led system, still presents itself to the traveling public.
The House was opened on the 1st of January, 1856, and took at once a prominent position among the "first class" Hotels of the country. It has never been closed since, but it has been steadily increasing in prosperity, till it acknowledges no successful rival in the business in the State.
Recent improvements and refurnishing of the House, which is still in the hands of the Proprietors, have left nothing to be desired by those who love their ease and enjoy the comforts and luxuries of life. The Hotel is admirably situated for the convenience of the travelling public, being situated opposite the Passenger Depot, and but a few steps from the same. It has a retinue of well trained servants in every department, and the Proprietors will spare no pains or expense to sustain the established reputation of the Hotel. Special attention paid to the wants of lady guests, who may sojourn at the House, and none shall go away dissatisfied, if an earnest endeavor to please will secure a liberal share of the public patronage. jel6-dtf

SCREVEN HOUSE,
SAVANNAH..........................GEORGIA.
SAVANNAH, GA., March 19, 1868.

THE above HOTEL, of modern construction with all the conveniences of the best Northern Hotels, has recently changed hands, and is now conducted by

T. S. NICKERSON,

Of the PLANTERS' HOTEL, Augusta; NATIONAL HOTEL, Atlanta, and NICKERSON HOUSE, Columbia, S C.
The furniture throughout is of the most elegant description, the rooms scrupulously clean and well ventilated and the attendance is equaled by none in the South.
Travelers stopping at the above Hotel will find the comforts and conveniences of their own homes.
The proprietor pledges himself that every delicacy afforded either by Northern or Southern markets, will be constantly supplied to his table.
june16-d3m

KENNESAW HOUSE,
Marietta, - - - - - Georgia.

A NEW AND FIRST CLASS HOTEL, newly and elegantly furnished, containg over fifty rooms, especially arranged and adopted for families. For comfort and convenience, the Kennesaw will compare favorably with any house in the South.
Passengers on the evening trains on the Western and Atlantic Railroad from Atlanta, take supper at this house. The table is furnished with the best the market affords, and ample time afforded for the enjoyment of a hearty meal.
june16 3m FLETCHER, FREYER & CO.
Proprietors

Tennessee House,
ROME, : : : GEORGIA,
J. A. Stansbury,
july1-d1m Proprietor.

TIBBS HOUSE,
DALTON..............................GEORGIA,
BY J. D. CAMPBELL,
(Formerly of Montgomery Hall, Alabama.)
july1–d1m

HUSON HOUSE,
KINGSTON..............................GEORGIA.
COX & McCRAVEY, Proprietors.
july1-d1m

J. M. & J. C. ALEXANDER,
DEALERS IN
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Mill Findings,
HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,
Carriage Material, Agricultural and Mining Implements & Supplies,
HOES, CHAINS, SCYTHE BLADES AND CRADLES,
Tools for all Trades,
Metals, Belting, Hollow Ware, &c.
WHITEHALL STREET........ATLANTA, GA.
mar27—d1

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 31, 1868.

Our Young Men.

The young men of the South are its present stay and future hope. Those who, at the time the war broke out, were in midlife or later, are now rapidly passing off the stage. The terrible trials of that great struggle, and still more, the wearying and disheartening toils, with poor remuneration, which have succeeded it, and the political complication which have accompanied them, have shortened the lives of the second generation of the nineteenth century at least a third.

Under these circumstances it become more and more the duty of our young men to brace themselves up to the duties of their day and of their generation, to supply the place of father and of elder brother, to seize the handle of the plow and the tool of the artisan, to eschew folly and practice usefulness, to study their duty to their race, their family and themselves, and to manfully follow it to the regeneration of their State and country.

When we have heretofore urged our young men to that noblest and best of human employments, the culture of the soil, when we have shown the emptiness and unprofitableness of the shifts of many to avoid work and have contrasted therewith the independence and true respectability of the farmer and the mechanic, we have been charged with being unfriendly to "our young men," as if our young men were necessarily moths and butterflies, useless and aimless, except to become worms to feed on the industry of the country.

But we have the highest opinion of our young men. We do not believe that those who honestly endured the long and toilsome march, partook of the coarse and often scant fare, dug the trench and fought the battles of the war throughout its course from a sense of duty to family and country, can now be of those who would bask idly in the sun, while sister or mother is freezing, or drawl about in the shade while these loved ones are wasted by the heat and burdens of household duties, yet hunger for necessary sustenance.

If there be any who would idly disport themselves in gay attire, while rags and want are the fate of those dependent on them, it will be those who either shirked the duties of that struggle altogether, or who managed to avoid them while seeming to perform them, or who wasted on wasait the means provided for the sustenance of their comrades.

We are glad to say that the trials of the times are bringing forth not only virtuous resolves but virtuous and resolute action from our young men, showing them to be as full now of that which the Romans called piety, not meaning thereby religion, but rather a sense of duty, as they were during the war. A touching instance of this was brought to our notice a day or two since.

The father of a large family has become by the infirmities of increasing years, but more by his many cares and deep poverty, incapable of doing aught for his family; in brief, he has become a child again. The elder daughter, who had been teaching much before her years, has lost her situation by the exhaustion of the school fund. Thus a family of eight or ten persons, all incapable of heavy labor or exposure, has been thrown for the present upon the sole exertions of the eldest boy, who, now in his seventeenth year, bravely shoulders all the necessities of his family, and works unwearingly for them, consecrating every dime that he gets to their support.

Now, we have it to say that this boy is the true knight, who should be honored by the fair, the noble and the great, and not the bedizzened idler who spends his mornings in admiring his own beauty and his evenings in exhibiting it to others. Whether the young man live in the city or country, it is the same. Whether he have the needy in his own family, or some little removed from him, or even be without "poor kin," it is all the same; he should be useful and helpful to this impoverished and hunger-stricken people, who are all of kin to him who is a true Louisianian and a true Southerner.

Let not those who follow an honorable, honest and useful occupation, intelligently and faithfully, deem themselves to be harshly criticised by us in what we have heretofore said or now say. But all such as are now conscious that they are now seeking to live idly and uselessly, and to throw upon the old or weakly the burdens they should bear; all such as are trying to imitate those who, during the war, though able-bodied, sought the soft places and bomb-proof positions, when they should have been strong in heart and courage—all such may as well learn at once that we have for them neither respect nor countenance.

Our young men are our hope, our stay. But men only are such, and not the emasculated victims of self-admiration, and soul, mind and body, consuming vices and imbecilities whose character is to be summed up in that most expressive of Piny Woods phrases, "No account!"—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Regulations of the Savannah Merchants in Reference to Reclamations of Cotton.

In our issue of the 21st inst., we gave an abstract of the proceedings of a meeting of the principal cotton brokers of New York, defining the rules which are to govern their future action in the matter of reclamations on cotton. It will be seen by the following that our merchants have adopted substantially the same rule as that agreed upon by the cotton brokers of New York:

We, the undersigned merchants and dealers in cotton, in the city of Savannah, do pledge ourselves to insert on all sale tickets and to enforce on all sales of cotton made by us, on and after this date, the following:

No reclamation will be allowed by us on any cotton, unless the difference of qualities in any one bale is to the extent of one full grade, and even in such case no reclamation to be alowed, unless claimed on delivery of the Cotton.

Savannah, August 1st, 1868.

J W Lathrop & Co, W B Griffin & Co, L J Guilmartin & Co, W A McKenzie, Wilkinson & Wilson, Richardson & Barnard, A M Scarbrough, Guerard & Holcombe, Barrett & Co, F W Golden, agent, F W Sims & Co, Phillips & Myers, Austin & Ellis, E C Wade & Co, A C McRae, Lawton, Hart & Co, Burroughs, Five & Co, Davant & Waples, Bearden & Gaines, Wm H Starke & Co, Hunter & Gammell, Metcalfe & Nichols, Octavus Cohen & Co, A L Hartridge per T J Gowden, attorney, Crane & Graybill, S P Edmands & Co, Woodbridge Brothers, Duncan & Johnston, Bothwell & Woodbridge, A T Cunningham, J W Anderson's Sons & Co, A Dutenhofer, Sorrel Brothers, Mercer & Anderson, W J Sams, Clark & Wilson, Jones & Way per Wm J Way, attorney, N A Hardee's Son & Co, Brigham, Holst & Co, Roberts & Tillman, Ferrill & Weslow, R Habersham & Co, J B West & Co, J W McDonald, Hartridge & Neff, Brady & Moses, M S Cohen, P H Ben, Garmany & Adams, J L Villalonga, Sloan, Groovor & Co, Carl Epping & Co, Pro Wm H Woods, Henry E Backus, attorney, C Heinsius, C C Hardwicke per A Dutenhofer, Adams, Washburn & Co, Purse & Thomas.—*Savannah News and Herald.*

RADICALS PREPARING FOR DEFEAT.—The New York Sun, a Radical paper, edited by Dana, Stanton's Assistant Secretary of War, has been showing how the Democracy might have made a fight that would have annihilated the Radical party. It is of opinion, that with Chase as the nominee, or with a platform recognizing the finality of certain measures, the Democracy would have made a clean sweep. It is very uneasy yet, and says:

"But even with a Democrat so pronounced and conspicuous as Governor Seymour, and with the less judicious and attractive name of Gen. Blair thereto appended, and even on the issue of overthrowing the reconstructed State Governments, if the Republicans imagine that their victory is sure, they entirely mistake the temper of the times and the prowess of their opponents."—*Louisville Courier.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Impecunious Carpet-Baggers Waiting for Funds—Reverdy Johnson Takes his Final Leave—The Chinese Ditto—The Commissionership of Internal Revenue Still in Chancery—Rollins Refuses to Vacate—Partisan Organization for the Campaign.

Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1868.

THE CAPITAL.

Washington is very nearly deserted. A few disappointed gentlemen are still confined here by pecuniary strangulations, a disease to which the carpet-baggers are peculiarly susceptible. They will of course be obliged to await the arrival of remittances.

GOOD BY.

There was a lengthy Cabinet meeting today, at which Reverdy Johnson appeared to take leave of the Executive family. This is positively his last leave-taking this season.

THE CHINESE.

The Chinese also appeared at the White House, where they were treated by the President to cake and wine. They appeared highly pleased.

THE FUNDING.

In its leader to-day the National Intelligencer is very severe upon the funding bill, which it denounces as a swindle, which will destroy the fruit of forty years of labor.

BOSH.

Some of the Republicans in office here go so far as to say that if there is a war of races, the blacks will wipe out the whites from the face of creation.

ROLLINS.

Commissioner Rollins positively refuses to resign at the instance of the President or anybody else. He says, in defense of his contumacy, that he has constitutional qualms which do not permit him to act hastily. Mr. Johnson will appoint a successor *ad interim*.

POLITICAL.

The National Executive Committees of both parties are now thoroughly organized and working like beavers in the interest of the opposing candidates.

BILLS LEFT OVER.

Among the bills left over in the House were the following: Relative to the Ocean Mail Steamship service between the United States and China: relative to bridges across the Ohio river; respecting the provisional governments of Virginia and Texas; granting the right of way over the public lands to the Denver and Pacific Railroad Company; extending the Agricultural College bill to the States lately in rebellion; to regulate the foreign coasting trade on the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontiers of the United States.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Arkansas has, in obedience to orders received from headquarters in this city, discharged quite a number of civil agents, some of them replaced by military officers.

CONCERNING SPIRITS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice by telegraph to collectors that spirits may be withdrawn from bond on the payment of 50c per gallon and $4 per barrel of 40 gallon, equal to 60c a proof gallon. All distilleries must be closed until distillers have given new bonds and complied with the recently passed law in all particulars.

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The President has issued a proclamation announcing the ratification of the fourteenth amendment by the Legislature of Georgia. Accompanying it is a promulgation from the Secretary of State, to the effect that said amendment has been ratified by three-fourths of the States, and become valid as part of the Constitution of the United States.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Brownlow's Message.—He Proclaims Death to the Ku-Klux.—All Appeals for the Enfranchisement of the Whites Derided.—A Vindictive Document.

NASHVILLE, July 28, 1868.

Gov. Brownlow's message was read in the Legislature this morning. In stating the reasons which prompted him to call the Legislature together, he says the action of that body last winter left him without authority to employ the militia, and he accordingly paid and disbanded those in service. Members had been told by Conservatives that there was no use for the military, that all would be quiet in the State, and at the time rebel paroled soldiers were forming themselves into secretly organized bands to overthrow the State Government and carry the Presidential election.

He regards those bands as murderers and robbers, and recommends the Legislature to declare them outlaws, punishable with death wherever found. He calls upon the members who have been insisting upon his calling out the military for their protection to pass the necessary laws to give him sufficient clerical force to carry out his orders, and money to defray expenses and to pay what force is necessary.

He says he intends the responsibility shall rest with the Legislative and not the Executive Department. If military force is ordered, laws must be passed to protect them in all proper acts whilst on duty. Should the Legislature prefer some other party to have charge of the militia, he will stand aside. Governor Brownlow calls attention to the financial condition of Tennessee, and recommends that a special committee be appointed to investigate the conspiracy which prevented the payment of the July interest.

In conclusion, he says: "I have been appealed to by prominent men of both political parties to urge upon you the propriety of removing political disability, formerly imposed upon a large class of rebels. The conduct of that class of people has been and is still such, that I do not feel justified in making this recommendation. They have a military organization in this State, whose avowed object is to trample the laws under foot, and force the party in power to enfranchise them and their sympathizers. I cannot stultify myself by yielding to this request, accompanied by threats of violence. If members of the General Assembly are alarmed for their personal safety, and feel disposed to sue for peace upon the terms proposed by an armed mob, they will of course take a different view of the subject. Any recommendation of this kind, if made at all, should be made at a regular and not a called session of your body, and whether such recommendation and corresponding action there upon shall be deemed wise at your adjourned meeting in November next, can then be more safely determined by strictly observing the conduct of these unreconstructed Ku Klux rebels and their sympathising supporters between this time and that."

COMING OUT FROM AMONG THE FOUL PARTY.—There was a Seymour and Blair ratification meeting at Greencastle, Ind., on Saturday night week. At this meeting Hon. John A. Matson made a speech, giving his hearty support to Seymour and Blair. Hitherto he has been a leading and influential Republican.

On the Thursday following, there was a Seymour and Blair ratification meeting at Shelbyville, Indiana. And here one of the speakers was W. H. Lamaster, Esq. He is a rising young lawyer of that city, a gentleman and a scholar, and hitherto was the main hub in the Republican party in that county. He was in the war, and bears honorable scars.

Things just now look very much as though there would be a general stampede from the Republican to the Democratic ranks.—*Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, July 23d.*

LET THEM COME IN.—*There be honest men among them.*—The Nashville Gazette notices that a number of persons heretofore acting with the radicals, appeared in the democratic procession in that place. The Gazette welcomes them heartily. So let them be welcomed whenever they frankly and manfully return to the right

FORWARD, MARCH!

Excelsus! Excelsior! Excelsissimus!

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED —AND— DISPATCH, AND *Satisfaction* GUARANTEED!

Rare Toilet Articles, French Perfumery, Pomades, Soaps, Combs,

Patent Medicines, Concentrated Flavoring Extracts.

Pure Train, Tanners' & Machine Oils, by Gallon or Barrel.

Pure Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw, Fresh From the Crushers, By the Gallon or Barrel.

Iron Requires no Grinding and Less Oil in Mixing Than any Other Metallic Paint.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated "Richmond Metallic Paint," Warranted the Best Mineral Paint in the Market; Contains 75½ Per Cent.

All the above Articles, in *Quality* the *Best*, in Quantity *Abundant*. Prices *Low for Cash*.

WILLSON & CRANE, Druggists and Chemists,

July21-d Under National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

"THE LIVE DRUG STORE!"

—PURE—

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS!

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET OFFERED

LOW FOR CASH!

Prescriptions Carefully Put Up at All Hours.

Examine Our Stock Before Buying Elsewhere.

IN STORE:

"Spears'" Great "Preserving Fluid,"

Preserves all kinds of FRUITS, VEGETABLES, JELLIES, WINES, CIDER, ETC., WITHOUT SUGAR. EXPENSIVE SEALING, OR "AIR-TIGHT" CANS.

One Bottle Preserves 128 pounds of Fruit, or 48 gallons of Wine or Cider. Try it.

REDWINE & FOX,

July 8, 1868. Corner Whitehall and Alabama streets, Atlanta, Ga.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

SWANSON & BOYKIN,

WHITEHALL : : : : : : : : : : STREET,

Wholesale and Retail dealers in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, Oils, Chemicals, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, &c.

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE:

250 BOXES FRENCH GLASS,
5 TONS WHITE LEAD—(ALL GRADES,)
40 GALLONS No. 1 COPAL VARNISH,
40 GALLONS No. 1 COACH VARNISH,
20 GALLONS No. 1 DAMAR VARNISH.

And everything else usually found in A FIRST CLASS DRUG HOUSE, all of which is offered

LOW FOR THE CASH!

Rosadalis, the Great Blood Purifier,

Which Physicians and Invalids declare superior to any other alterative ever offered to the public.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

July2—d3m

T. G. RUST. T. H. JOHNSON. B. B. LOCKETT.

RUST, JOHNSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

OFFICE DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections attended to and Remittances promptly made.

ALBANY, GEORGIA.

June16-d6m

E. E. EARNEST

No. 2 Empire Building,

Whitehall street.....Atlanta, Ga.,

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY.

Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, &c.

KEEPS constantly on hand a good stock of everything that is kept in a first class Jewelry Store.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted to give satisfaction. july3-d2m

To Flour Dealers.

WE are now running the City Mills and are prepared to furnish the BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, at the very lowest market rates. Can, also, furnish BRAN in any quantity.

july16-d1m W. G. PETERS & CO.

COX & HILL,

Wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS,

SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.

Peachtree street,

June 16—d3m ATLANTA, GA.

Great Reduction

—IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

PHILLIPS & FLANDERS,

WHITEHALL STREET.....ATLANTA, GA.,

HAVE on hand and are receiving weekly a good assortment of DRY GOODS of every variety which they offer to sell at REASONABLE PRICES. Persons will do well to examine their stock before making their purchases.

july3—d3m

BUSINESS TICKETS.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD, OFFICE MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION, Atlanta, Ga., June 4th, 1868.

BUSINESS TICKETS entitling the holder to ride ONE THOUSAND MILES on the Western and Atlanta Railroad can be procured for Thirty Dollars on application to

W. R. WEBSTER, General Ticket Agent.

June4-d3m

ATLANTA CLASSICAL COLLEGE,

For Young Ladies.

J. T. MONTGOMERY, A. M., President and Professor Natural Sciences.

Rev. T. P. MONTGOMERY, A. M, Chaplain and Professor Moral and Intellectual Science.

W. R. JONES, A. M., Professor Mathematics.

W. P. HOWARD, A. M., Professor and Principal Music Department.

Mrs. SARAH B. AUSTIN, Teacher of Ancient and Modern Languages.

Miss SUE OWINGS, Teacher of Preparatory School.

Miss HENRIETTA E. ROCKWELL, Teacher of Instrumental Music.

Mrs. REBECCA WELCH, Teacher of Vocal Music and Gymnastic Exercises.

Mrs. CAROLINE E. GOODMAN, School of Design.

THE Summer and Fall Term will begin on Monday, June 22, and continue twenty consecutive weeks. No pupil will be received for a less time than ten weeks or one quarter.

Tuition in College Course, embracing the Languages and Vocal Music, per quarter, invariably in advance.....$18.00

Instrumental Music and use of Instrument, per quarter, invariably in advance..... 15.00

School of Design, each branch " " " 7.50

The Board of Instruction is now full, and the College Curriculum complete. The School of Design embraces every variety of Pencilling, Drawing, Designing, Painting, Embroidery, Wax-work, &c., for which an appropriate room has been fitted up.

The Gymnasium embraces every variety of physical exercise and amusement suited to young ladies and girls, the object being to develope and strengthen the physical organization and at the same time to cultivate in the pupil an easy and graceful motion. The principal exercises and amusements are Calisthenics, Dumb-Bells, Croquet, Ten Pins, Graces, Battledoor, &c., &c. A spacious hall has been arranged and furnished for these exercises. A small fee will be expected from each pupil to keep up the instruments.

It will be seen that the above organization embraces the entire scope of female education adopted in Europe or America. Will sensible and reflecting men appreciate and encourage the enterprise, so that Atlanta may be able to boast of the first American school, with all the advantages of Oriental Universities?

We will see. June 15-dtf

UNIVERSAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF NEW YORK.

Office No. 69, Liberty Street.

The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Co. in the U. States.

The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First Class, healthy lives.

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

Of the STOCK system of Life Insurance, as opposed to the Mutual, is a low rate of premium, for stated sum insured, which is IMMEDIATE, SECURED, and CERTAIN, in lieu of a high rate of premium and promised dividend, which is Distant, Contingent and Uncertain—this so-called dividend being merely a return of a portion of the excessive and unnecessary premium charged in the first instance.

☞ The premiums charged by the "UNIVERSAL" are nearly one-third lower than those charged by the majority of Mutual Companies.

The "UNIVERSAL" desires to call the particular attention of Agents and others to the new "Return Premium Table," which has been prepared by the Actuary of the Company. It will be noticed that these Rates average less than the ordinary rates charged by Mutuals. The inducements offered by this Table are equal to a reversionary dividend of one hundred per cent. of all premiums paid.

RATES TO SECURE $1,000 AT DEATH, WITH A RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS PAID.

AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate	Ten Payments Rate.	AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate.	Ten Payments Rate.
25	$21.49	$37.48	45	$ 53.48	$ 79.18
30	25.50	43.10	50	74.57	104.27
35	31.34	51.04	55	108.27	142.26
40	40.07	62.44	60	163.25	201.01

EXAMPLE.—A man aged 30 insures his life for $1,000, and pays $43.10 per annum on the 10 payment plan, and dies after having paid five annual payments, or $215.50, his policy will be good for $1,215.50

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

William Walker, President; Alexander W. Bradford, Counsellor at Law; Henry M. Alexander, Randolph, Alexander & Green; Samuel D. Babcock, Babcock, Bros. & Co.; William G. Lambert, Geo. C. Richardson & Co; Henry A. Smythe, Collector Port of New York; Martin Bates, Martin Bates, jr., & Co; James M. Holsted, President American Fire Insurance Co.; George S. Coe, President American Exchange Bank; Henry Day, Lord, Day & Lord, Counsellors at Law; William V. Brady, Ex-Mayor city of New York; Bobt L. Kennedy, 99, 5th Avenue; Sheppard Homans, Actuary Mutual Life Insurance Co.; George T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Co.; Thomas M Markoe, M. D., 4, East seventh street; Samuel W. Torrey 22, Exchange Place; John T. Metcalfe, M D, 34, East Fourteenth street; Henry A. Hurlbut, late President Second National Bank; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D., 284, Fifth Avenue; John Wadsworth, New York city; George A. Peters, M. D., 20, West Twenty-ninth street; William T. Bladgett, William Tilden & Nephew; J. C. Goodrich, Brooklyn; Henry J. Furber, Vice President.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM WALKER, President. HENRY J. FURBER, Vice Pres't. JOHN H. BEWLEY, Sec'y. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary. EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

This Company having established a "SOUTHERN BRANCH OFFICE" in this city for the transaction of its business in the Southern States, parties wishing Agencies will please address the undersigned. Office Alabama street, next door East of Atlanta National Bank.

J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Manager,

June16—d1aw3m Southern Department.

1868.

Summer Arrangement.

—:o:—

GREAT WESTERN PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE NORTH AND EAS

—VIA—

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI

—OR—

INDIANAPOLIS

—:o:—

Passengers by this Route have choice of

Twenty-five Different Routes to

NEW YORK

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers holding tickets by this route to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, can visit Washington without extra charge.

—:o:—

☞ Fare Same as via Knoxville or Augusta.

—:o:—

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA

Daily at 8:15 a. m. and 7 p. m.,

After arrival of all Southern Trains, and make close connections to above named cities.

—:o:—

☞ Check Baggage to Louisville, and it will be re-checked to destination on Trains of Louisville and Nashville Railroad before arrival at Louisville.

—:o:—

Magnificent Sleeping Cars

ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

—:o:—

AMPLE TIME FOR MEALS & GOOD HOTELS.

—:o:—

ASK FOR TICKETS

VIA LOUISVILLE.

—:o:—

☞ Tickets by this Route for sale at

General Ticket Office, Atlanta.

JOHN B. PECK, Master of Transportation.

may5—d3m W. & A. R. R.

ROOFING! ROOFING!!

STILLS, BRANDY STILLS.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

Copper Smiths, Workers in Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc and Tin.

Dealers in PUMPS, HYDRAULIC RAMS, RUBBER HOSE, WATER CLOSETS, DRAIN PIPES.

Iron, Lead and Block Tin, Pipe for Steam, Gas, and Water.

Steam Fittings, Whistles, Gauges, Globe and Connecting Cocks, Oil Cups, etc.

Sheet Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc and Tin Plate Gass Fixtures.

Chandalier Pendants, Brackets, etc.

☞ Parties wanting Roofing in Tin or Sheet Iron, will do well to confer with us before letting your work.

All work guaranteed.

Thankful for past favors and beg a continuance of the same.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH, Corner Alabama and Lord Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

June16-d3m

DAILY PASSENGER LINE

BETWEEN

Atlanta and New York,

Philadelphia, Washington,

AND OTHER

EASTERN CITIES

VIA

Western and Atlantic,

—AND—

Virginia & Tennessee Railways.

—:o:—

ALL RAIL ROUTE!

—:o:—

Time Table, May 1st, 1868.

NORTH.

Leave Atlanta	7.00 P M
Leave Dalton	2.30 A M
Leave Knoxville	11.17 A M
Leave Bristol	7.18 P M
Leave Lynchburg	9.00 A M
Leave Washington	7.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	8.55 P M
Leave Philadelphia	1.22 A M
Arrive at New York	5.30 A M

SOUTH.

Leave New York	7.30 P M
Leave Philadelphia	11.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	8.40 A M
Leave Washington	6.30 A M
Leave Lynchburg	5.25 P M
Leave Bristol	7.10 A M
Leave Knoxville	2.56 P M
Leave Dalton	9.48 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	4.45 A M

—:o:—

Time between Atlanta and New York, 57 hours.

—:o:—

☞ The GREAT MAIL between Atlanta and New York is carried exclusively by this Line.

—:o:—

Sleeping Coaches on all Night Trains

—:o:—

THROUGH TICKETS

GOOD UNTIL USED,

—AND—

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH

TO ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

JOHN B. PECK, Master of Transportation,

may5—d3m W. & A. R. R.

J. E. GULLATT,

Iron and Brass Founder, Etc.,

All kinds of Iron and Brass Castings executed with dispatch

BUILD AND REPAIR ENGINES AND BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS.

Fit up Steam and Water Piping.

Shop on Railroad Street, opposite Georgia Railroad Machine Shop, Atlanta, Ga.

June19-d3m

Chicago Ale Depot.

M. R. KENNY has constantly on hand a full supply of the celebrated LILL'S CHICAGO ALE, and is prepared to supply dealers in any quantity. He is also dealer in

BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKIES and SEGARS,

Sample Rooms, No. 15 Alabama street, next do to the United States Hotel. apr1—d1y

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

ON and after May 19th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE ATLANTA.

8.15 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) Through PASSENGER.—Arrive at Chattanooga 4.45 P. M., connecting with trains for Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Louisville and the West; also for New York and other Eastern Cities via Louisville; also with trains for Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, New Orleans, etc.

4.15 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) Through ACCOMMODATION.—Arrive at Kingston 8.55 P. M., Cartersville 9.13 P. M., Kingston 9.19 P. M., Dalton 12.20 A. M.

7.00 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) Through PASSENGER.—Arrive at DALTON 1.30 A. M., with trains for Knoxville, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Arrive at CHATTANOOGA 9.45 A. M., connecting with trains for Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Louisville and the West, also for New York and other Eastern Cities via Louisville; also with trains for Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, St. Louis and the West.

COMING SOUTH.

ARRIVE AT ATLANTA.

3.45 A. M. DAILY GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL.—Leaving CHATTANOOGA at 11.15 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, and Dalton at 8.00 P. M., connecting with trains of E. T. V. & G. Railroad.

11.00 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) Through ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Dalton 4.30 A. M., Kingston 5.22 A. M., Cartersville 6.18 A. M., and etta at 9.37 A. M.

1.10 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) Through PASSENGER.—Leave Chattanooga at 4 P. M., connecting with trains for Knoxville and Chattanooga, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads.

Pullman's Patent Sleeping Cars ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

JOHN S. PEN, Master of Transportation.

may11—d

FAINS & PARROTT,

Wholesale Grocers

AGENTS

ROSWELL COTTON MILLS
TREDEGAR NAIL WORKS.

J. O. EARNESTS' FLOURING MILLS

No. 7 Peachtree street,

ATLANTA .....GEORGIA

Have in Store and offer to the Trade the following articles at

Bottom Prices for Cash:

40 CAR LOADS CHOICE WHITE CORN.

500 sacks J. O Earnest's celebrated Family and Extra Family Flour,

300 sacks R. F. Earnest's Extra and Family Flour—very fine,

150 sacks A Bowman's Extra Family Flour, very fine,

150 sacks Brabson's and Washington Mills Extra and Family Flour,

150 sacks Watanoo Mills Flour,

150 sacks Nathaniel Rogan's Choice Family Flour—none better,

200 sacks Fresh Ground Corn Meal,

20 barrels Florida and Southwest Georgia Cane Syrup—a beautiful and excellent article,

25 barrels Choice New Orleans Molasses,

25 barrels Baltimore Golden syrup,

50 barrels Portland Molasses—cheap,

50 bags Fair Rio Coffee,

25 bags Good Rio Coffee,

50 bags Prime Rio Coffee,

25 bags Choice Rio Coffee,

10 bags Laguyra Coffee,

20 barrels Baltimore Extra C Sugar,

10 barrels Baltimore A Sugar,

5 barrels Baltimore B Sugar,

5 barrels Baltimore Crushed Sugar,

5 barrels Yellow C Sugar,

50 barrels bright Havana Sugar,

50 barrels Fair Havana sugar,

7 tierces Prime Carolina Rice,

50 boxes Star Candles,

50 boxes Starch,

10 boxes Soap—common and fine,

500 kegs Nails—all sizes,

10 cases Saddlines,

5 cases Cove Oysters,

5,000 pounds Tennessee Bacon Hams,

25 gross Parlor Matches,

200 dozen Mason's Blacking,

50 boxes (5 lbs. each) Spanish Flour Indigo,

500 pounds Mackerel,

2,000 pounds Coperas,

25 dozen Brooms,

50 pounds Lorillard Macouboy Snuff,

20 nests Market baskets,

30 pounds Ground Pepper,

300 pounds Alispice,

300 pounds Race Ginger,

300 sacks Virgina Salt,

Besides many other articles usually found in a Grocery House. Call and examine our stock before making your purchases.

FAINS & PARROTT, No. 7 Cherokee Block, Peachtree st.

apr10—

HERRING & LEYDEN.

CLOTHING HOUSE

Comprising all Branches of the business represented in the

Custom and Ready Made Departments of

Men's, Boy's and Children's

CLOTHING.

STAR SHIRTS!

With FURNISHING GOODS of every description at LOWER PRICES for READY CASH ONLY than ever sold in this market.

HERRING & LEYDEN, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

ROCK ISLAND

Manufacturing Company.

FINE all-wool SPRING CASSIMERES, JEANS, &c., on consignment, for sale VERY LOW to Wholesale buyers. Merchants are invited to call and see Styles and Prices.

HERRING & LEYDEN, Agents, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

apr18—d6m

DOMESTICS

At Wholesale Only

4-4 SHEETING,
7-8 SHIRTING,
3-4 SHIRTING,
7-8 DRILLS,
OSNABURGS,
STRIPES,
YARNS,
BURLAPS.

For sale at FACTORY PRICES by HERRING & LEYDEN, Agents, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

mar20—

ATTENTION!

Cotton Planters and Shippers

WOOLFOLK, WALKER & CO.

MACON, GEORGIA.

SUCCESSORS to WOOLFOLK & ANDERSON at the Harris & Ross Warehouse, would specially call the attention of their planter friends and cotton shippers generally to the fact that they have formed a copartnership under the above style, for the transaction of a Warehouse and Commission Business, pledging themselves to give their undivided attention to the interests of their patrons.

We will make liberal advances upon Cotton in store, and will also fill all orders for our customers with promptness and dispatch. We solicit your favors.

JAS. H. WOOLFOLK, JOEL A. WALKER, JNO. F. HAPAR.

June 17—d4m

EDWARD J. HOLDEN & CO.

Successors to the late SAMUEL D. WILLARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL SAWS AND FILES

Of all descriptions,

No. 4 Liberty street.....New York.

SPECIAL attention given to the manufacture of our PATENT GROUND CIRCULAR SAWS, also, Shingle, Mill, Mulay, Gang, Cross Cut, Tenon, Hand, Panel, Rip, and Pitch Saws; also, Turning and Felloe Webs.

We also continue the manufacture of the well known brand of FILES, made of the best English Cast steel; cut by hand and fully warranted to be equal in quality to the best English files.

We respectfully solicit orders, which we are prepared to fill promptly, at the lowest cash prices.

sept1—d1y